The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900. NO. 39

LOCAL NOTES.

—Friday will be the shortest day of the year.

—Only twelve days of the wonderful nineteenth century remain.

—For sale at a bargain. A new heating stove. Inquire of Mrs. H. D. Wicks.

—The last Christmas of the nineteenth century will be celebrated next Tuesday.

—Miss Hattie Bennett, of Orbisonia, has been spending a few days among friends in Mapleton.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—W. E. Johnston and family, of Atkinson's Mills, spent Saturday with Mrs. Margaret Johnston in Mapleton.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Levi Donelson, of Clay township, aged about sixty years, died yesterday. We are without further particulars.

—Simpson Shoop and daughter, of Rockhill Furnace, spent a portion of the past week at the old homestead in Hare's valley.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—Walter M. Parks, of Dennison, Ohio, was in town last Thursday, having been summoned home on account of the death of his father.

—Miss Mollie Bell, of Philadelphia, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday and will remain with friends in this county until after the holidays.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Hon. T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropsts Mills, spent a short while in town this morning on his way home from the Farmers' Institute at Calvin.

—The Mifflin and Patterson Improvement association have decided to rebuild the shoe factory and hosiery mill destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

—A box of salve is a requisite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—Thomas S. Moorehead is establishing a goat farm on his place at Ross Farm station on the Tuscarora Valley railroad. He received 195 Angora goats last week.

—Mrs. Kate E. Shaffer, of Cassville, a very estimable lady, was among the callers at the ITEM office last Thursday. The editor regrets he was absent at the time. Call again.

—Simpson Brothers commenced hauling staves from their new mill south of town to Mapleton this morning. We are pleased to note this industry is in successful operation.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—J. G. Hicks, agent at this station, is taking a ten-day vacation but hasn't determined what to do with it. Extra agent, Elmer Watson, of Newport, is discharging the duties at this station.

—William McNerlin, of Tod township, a brother of George McNerlin, of Mapleton, died Monday morning of uræmia. He was aged about 75 years. One son and one daughter survive him.

—George M. Parks died at the home of his son, Charles, in Cass township last Wednesday after an illness of long duration. He was aged 72 years and is survived by five sons and three daughters.

—Speaking of Christmas presents, what more appropriate gift for a distant friend than a year's subscription to the Mapleton ITEM. It would be a weekly reminder of your love and interest and would be appreciated. Others have tried it and found it so. Why not you?

—John Bookhammer, of Tyrone, is spending a few days among friends and relatives in and about Mapleton. This is Mr. Bookhammer's first visit to Mapleton in a score of years and he finds many changes.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflammations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents.

—A five-o'clock prayer meeting will be held in the U. B. church on Christmas morning to which all are invited. Parties from the country who do not desire to start from home so early in the morning will be provided with entertainment if they come to town the evening before.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

—A dwelling house belonging to the John W. Mattern estate situate on the west side of the railroad, one and one-half miles north of Mapleton, was totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. No person has been living in the house for some time and it has been a rendezvous for tramps. It is supposed that the fire occurred through the agency of these nomads.

—Grant Kimberling, of Mill Creek, aged 28 years, met with an unfortunate accident at Cresson last Wednesday night. The young man, while under the influence of liquor, was struck by an engine and had both arms crushed. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where it was found necessary to amputate one arm above the elbow and the other below.

—Port Royal is to have a new industry, in the shape of a large steam saw mill which has removed to that place from University Station, North Carolina. The owners, Whitman Brothers, have purchased a piece of ground at the western end of Wilson's lane and will locate the mill at that point. They think they can get enough timber in the country about there to keep the mill running several years.

—William Treverton, of Carlisle, father of Rev. Henry Treverton, was in Mapleton for a short time last Friday evening. He informs us that his son's physical condition is much improved but was unable to render an opinion as to the condition of the sarcoma. Rev. and Mrs. Treverton will return to Mapleton about January 1st, unless a change of plans be advisable. They will be gladly welcomed.

—At Kittaning Point last Saturday night the Gallitzin work train while standing at the station was run into by an empty passenger engine coming down the mountain. The wreckage caught fire and William T. Prichard was roasted to death. George Shaffer and John Falon were also seriously burned but will recover. Eleven others were injured but not soriously. All the men resided at Gallitzin.

—Alexander Love, aged 21 years, of Blair's Mills, Mifflin county, and Stewart Stallman, aged 20 years, of Orbisonia, this county, were run over and killed by train No. 21 while attempting to board a freight train at Ryde, Mifflin county, Sunday night. The young men were employed at the sand works at Vineyard and had gone to Ryde to attend church service and were on their way home when the accident occurred. Their remains were taken to Lewistown. Mr. Stallman is survived by his mother, living at Orbisonia, one sister, Mrs. Cromwell Price, of Hill Valley, this county, and a brother, William, of Newton Hamilton.

—In the past forty-five years since the stock was fully paid, the Pennsylvania railroad has paid an average yearly dividend of over 7 per cent., resulting in the disbursement of more than $200,000,000. It is stated that the direct revenue received during the last fiscal year from the investments of the company was over $4,700,000, which more than provided for the interest on its funded debt for that year.

—As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Jesse Diffenbaugh, a former well known resident of this county but who for many years has resided at Dwight, Illinois, died in San Diego, California, Tuesday of last week. He had been in ill health for some time and a few months ago was taken to Colorado. That climate did not benefit him and subsequently he was taken to California where he died as above stated. The remains were brought to Dwight where they were interred last Sunday.

—The state of Oregon has hit upon a device to make men sober that would delight Woolly himself. Every man who drinks has to take out a license costing him $5 a year, and unless he is armed with the document he cannot be served with liquor at any hotel or saloon. Every six months the names of all persons who take out a license are to be published in the paper so that the public may know those who are authorized to drink.—Lanark (Ill.) *Gazette.*

—The residence of Martin Musser, in Henderson township, near Union Church was destroyed by fire about noon of December 10. The flames evidently had their origin by a spark dropping on the roof, and no intimation of it came to the family until the roof was almost ready to fall in. Mrs. Musser was sick in bed and by the time she was removed to safety the flames had made such headway that only a few articles could be saved. Mr. Musser succeeded in getting out the organ and a few bed clothes.

—All the pulpits in town were filled last Sunday by visiting clergymen. In the U. B. church Rev. Harry Fleck, a devout young man of Huntingdon, preached in the morning and at the same time in the M. E. church Rev. M. L. Smith, of Huntingdon, expounded the scriptures to his former parishoners. In this congregation were children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to whom Rev. Smith has ministered in his forty-three years of itinerant service. Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church Rev. H. C. Currie, of Saxton, preached to a good congregation. Rev. Currie has but recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Peale, Clearfield county. He has our best wishes for success in his new field of labor.

—Max Adams, a demented man, whose home is in Juniata, raised some excitement for the men employed in the middle division round house at 11 o'clock Sunday night. He endeavored to be an engineer and his first trial at the throttle might have been more costly than it was. It was by good luck that no one was injured and the damage light. Adams boarded an engine which was standing outside the round house, pulled the throttle and started it going. He bumped into another engine, No. 33, shoved it through the tunnel across the turntable, which fortunately was set right, and through the big doors, completely smashing them. When he saw what he had done he ran away, but was afterward taken in charge by Railroad Officer Emeigh and locked up at the city building.—*Tribune.*

—Thomas M. Kelley, postmaster at Orbisonia, died at his home in that place last Saturday morning. He was aged 63 years, 9 months and 23 days. Deceased was a native of that section. His wife was Miss Martha Hamilton, a sister of Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville. She with three daughters and one son survive. Two of the daughters are married, one, Mrs. Porter Stouffer, residing in Tyrone, and the other, Mrs. Lynn, residing in Cromwell township. Mintie and Frank are at home with their mother. Mr. Kelley was a soldier during the civil war, serving two enlistments, one in the 110th Penna., and the other in the 12th Reserves. While in the service he had a sunstroke which made him an epileptic. For the past two or three years he has suffered from kidney trouble which was the immediate cause of his death. Most of his life he has been a member of the United Brethren church and at one time was a local preacher. In civil life he filled most of the local offices and was appointed postmaster after the first election of President McKinley. The remains were interred at Orbisonia Monday afternoon.

George W. Stewart.

George Washington Stewart, presidentof the board of county commissioners, died at the residence of his son-in-law, A. B. McElwee, Huntingdon, at four o'clock last Thursday morning of Bright's disease and heart trouble. He was aged 60 years.

Mr. Stewart was born in Franklin county, but at an early age became a resident of Huntingdon county, where he subsequently resided until death. He was a farmer by occupation and was the owner of a farm in Cromwell township, which he cultivated for many years. He was frequently elected to township offices, having been justice of the peace, supervisor and school director at various times, and in November 1899 was elected county commissioner. He was an active Republican all his life, a man of extended political influence, with a large personal following, and though not a member of the church, was a supporter of and worshipper in the United Brethren congregation near his home. During the Civil war he was a valiant soldier in the Union army, with three other brothers, two of whom were killed.

Deceased is survived by his wife and the following children: John E., of Cromwell township; Mrs. Samuel Whitesel, of Brady township; Mrs. A. B. McElwee, of Huntingdon; Mrs. Frank Hooper, of Altoona, and Jennie and Amelia, at home. He is also survived by a brother, John F. Stewart, of Mt. Union, and two sisters, Mrs. Andrew Donelson, of Hill Valley, and Mrs. Levina McConahy, of Nebraska.

The remains were interred at Three Springs last Saturday morning.

Murder and Suicide at Hopewell.

Albert Metzgar, a stained glass manufacturer of Newark, New Jersey, shot and killed his wife at Hopewell, Bedford county, yesterday morning and then shot himself. The lady was a member of the Frank Davidson Theatrical company, which was playing a three days' engagement in that place. Her husband to whom she was married last September was visiting her at the time of the tragedy. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause which prompted him to the deed. The lady was formerly Miss Annie Carothers, of Buffalo. Her mother now resides at Towanda. Inquiry at Newark reveals the fact that Metzgar has a wife and three children living in that city.

—My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometime ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping someone similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited. —THOMAS C. BOWER, Glencoe, O. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Huntingdon County Pomona Grange, No. 6, P. of H., will hold its fourth quarterly meeting in the hall of Trough Creek Grange, No. 444, January 10th, 1901.

The first session will open on Wednesday evening at 7.30 and the public are cordially invited. Opening song; address of welcome by Jonathan Evans; response to welcome address by J. G. Hicks; music; topic—"What Education Does a Farmer Need?" opened by R. S. Seeds; music; recitation by Miss Mary McClain; question box; adjournment.

Thursday morning session open at 9.30. Opening the Grange in due form; calling the roll; reading the minutes of last meeting; appointment of committees; topic—"What Is Agricultural Science?" opened by H. H. Summers; music; topic—"What Influence Has the Grange in a Farming Community?" opened by Dr. A. J. Hamilton; music; topic—"Which Are the Most Profitable, Fresh Cows in the Spring or Fall?" opened by J. C. Steinbach; question box; adjournment for dinner.

Thursday afternoon session open at 1.30. Miscellaneous business; music; topic—"Why Do So Many Men Fail on the Farm?" opened by Jonathan Evans; music; topic—"What Is the Most Pleasant Part of Farm Life?" opened by R. P. Smith; music; topic—"Should Vocal Music Be Taught in Our Common Schools?" opened by J. M. Drake; question box; adjournment.

Thursday evening session open at 7.30. This session if necessary will be devoted to fifth degree work. The fifth degree will be conferred in full form.

All representatives or visitors coming by railroad will please notify James W. Taylor or J. A. McClain, committee, Eagle Foundry, Pa. They will be met at Cook's station on the E. B. T. R. R. at noon on Wednesday.

T. O. MILLIKEN, Master.
D. M. SUMMERS, Secretary.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Lewis N. Laird to Sarah C. Mason, property in Dublin township. Consideration ———.

John W. Myton et al., executors, to Dollie A. Myton, property in West township. Consideration $3360.

Smiley D. Peterson to Charles G. Robinson, property in Dublin township. Consideration $1250.

Thomas D. Smith, executor, to Elias Bartol, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $100.

Elias Bartol and wife to Ann Eliza Hazzard, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $600.

Thomas D. Smith, executor, to Ann Eliza Hazzard, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $100.

Ann Eliza Hazzard to Elias Bartol, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $600.

William C. Bartol et al. to J. Randolph Simpson, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $150.

David Wilson, sheriff, to T. F. Postlethwaite, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $1400.

T. F. Postlethwaite to David Kelly, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $625.

James Dickey and wife to John Flenner, property in Henderson township. Consideration $900.

John Flenner to Sarah Wagoner, property in Henderson township. Consideration $1100.

J. W. Knepp to John D. Miller, property in Henderson township. Consideration $750.

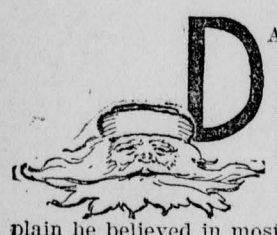
William Thompson et al. to Wm. M. Phillips et al., Trs., property in Alexandria. Consideration $1.00.

Wm. M. Phillips to William Thompson et al., property in Alexandria. Consideration $500.

E. B. Isett and wife to John Q. Adams et al., Trs., property in Spruce Creek township. Consideration $1.00.

Edward B. Isett and wife to Sidney T. Isett, property in Spruce Creek township, &c. Consideration $20,000.

A CHRISTMAS MEMORY



DAVID believed in a great many things. He was fond of mystery, and some of the things he could not explain he believed in most.

He believed in pulling wishbones, for he knew if he got the long end, and then put it over the door, his wish would be almost sure to come true. Along about Thanksgiving time there were a great many wishbones, and the narrow shelf at the top of the door casing was filled with grisly hopes that were mostly to come true Christmas morning.

For in the goodness of Santa Claus he believed most of all. There was just one Santa Claus, and there was no faith and no feeling quite like that on the afternoon before Christmas, when he drove the tack into the back left hand corner of the mantelpiece and hung on it his longest and reddest stocking, and then sat in different parts of the room to look at it and so make sure that Santa Claus could not fail to see it first thing.

He had wanted a knife. He had wanted one since he could first remember, but now that he had been going to school it seemed to him that there was nothing in the world he wanted like that. The other boys had them. To be sure they were all older than him, but he had caught up with them in his lessons, and it seemed as knives and lessons ought to go together. His parents were afraid he would cut his fingers, but he had used the other boys' knives and had not cut himself; at least only a little once, and that was an accident.

He made up his mind at last that in Santa Claus lay his only hope. Santa Claus, who knew everything, would know that he was old enough to have a knife—perhaps one with two blades, a big one and a little one. He mentioned this to his parents, but they looked grave and said that Santa Claus was very particular about little boys' fingers.

He had been getting all the long ends of the wish bones, and his wish was always for the knife. Above the sitting room door there was a perfect thicket of long ends. The knife was certain. He could hardly wait for the time.

But one day, when Christmas was no more than a few weeks off, his father returned from the village with a picture paper. It had a great deal in it about Christmas, and inside there was a set of pictures that covered over two whole pages. The little boy saw them and spread the paper down on the floor to look at them. Then he forgot everything else in the world, for they were pictures of the life and home of Santa Claus! He had seen other such pictures, but never before any like these. There was the workshop, with the old fellow at his bench, and the finished gifts piled around him. There were dolls and playthings without number, and there right in front of him, sure enough, was a whole row of pocket knives!

The little boy got down and looked at the pictures very close. Which knife was for him? If he only knew!

By and by he took the paper over to where his mother was sewing. There

THE LONGEST AND REDDEST STOCKING.

was one picture he did not understand. It was Santa Claus looking at a big book with writing in it.

"Why," she said, "that is where he keeps the names of children. He puts after them whether they are good or bad."

"Oh!" he asked, "is my name there?"

"Why, no; they go by the alphabet; your name would be just on the next page."

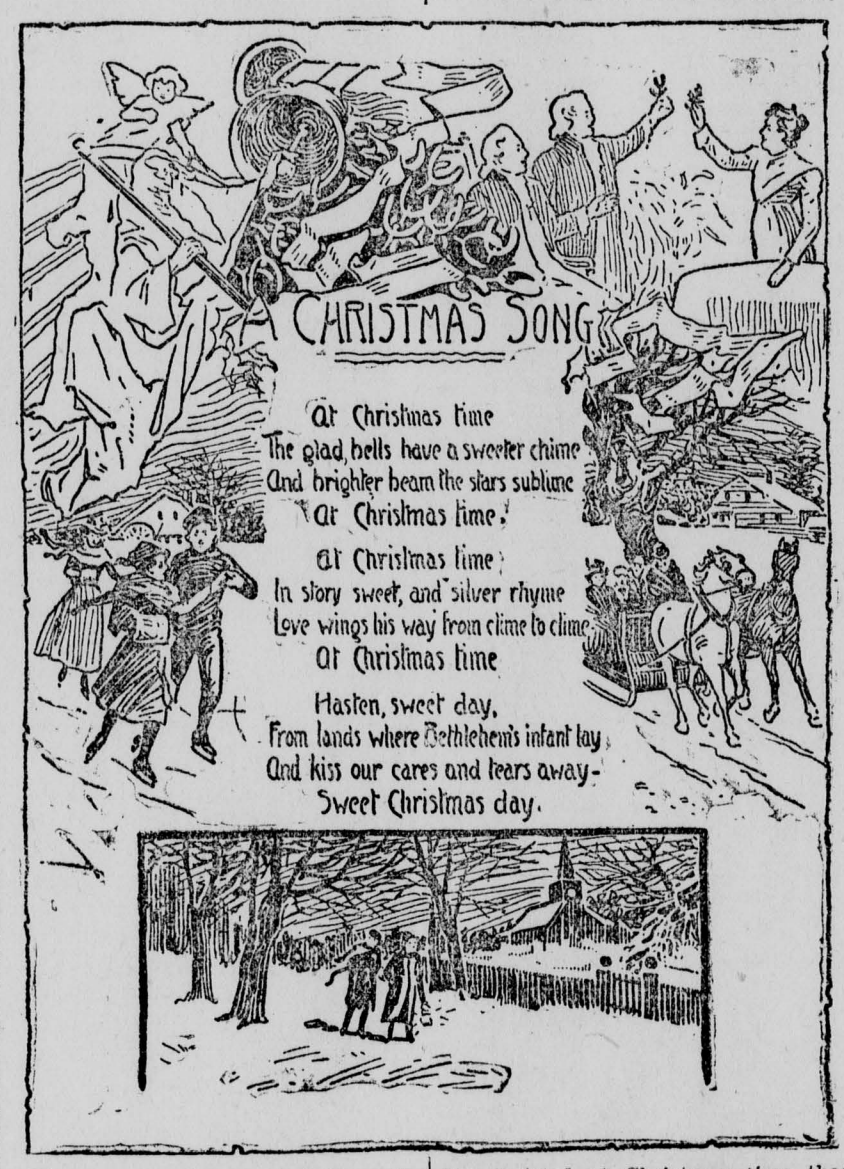
The little boy's hands trembled with eagerness. He must see what was on the other side. If he could only see the other side of that page he would know then about the knife.

It was very dark when he woke on

KEEPING THE NAMES OF CHILDREN.

Christmas morning. His parents, sleeping in the same room, were not awake. It was very cold, too, but that did not matter.

"Is it morning, ma?" he called, softly. "Ma, is it morning?"


A CHRISTMAS SONG
At Christmas time
The glad bells have a sweeter chime
And brighter beam the stars sublime
At Christmas time.
At Christmas time
In story sweet, and silver rhyme
Love wings his way from clime to clime
At Christmas time
Hasten, sweet day,
From lands where Bethlehem's infant lay
And kiss our cares and fears away-
Sweet Christmas day.

There was a sleepy sound from the big bed that might have meant anything. But like a flash the little boy was out on the icy floor in the dark. Out into the dim sitting room, where the empty fireplace was cold and shadowy in the first gray of dawn. Then the full stocking that crunched when he hugged it to his breast, and a bound back into his little home-made bed, shivering with a delicious sense of cold and joy.

There was something hard and kind of long at the top. That was candy—a big stick of peppermint; he could tell by the feeling and smell. He bit a little piece off at the end of it. How good it was. Nobody ever made such candy as Santa Claus. He laid it out on the cover and went in deeper. There was a small package next, but it was not the knife. It was soft, and when he opened it it felt woolly. Oh, yes, it was mittens. He tried to see what color they were in the dark. They were fastened together with a long knit string. That was to go round his neck. He had wanted mittens like those before he wanted the knife so badly. Then there was a round, quite big package that he could hardly get out. That wasn't the knife, of course. He knew it was cookies as soon as he got it open. Real Christmas cookies, with white frosting and red sugar sprinkled on the top. He wondered why his mother never made such good cookies as those. He bit one in two and went deeper. Still no knife. His heart sank a little as he drew out a long roll, that much reach, he thought, to the very end of his stocking. It was a book rolled up, and inside of it was another package of candy—mixed candy this time. He stuffed a gum drop into his mouth and seized the stocking again. There was something more in it, but it did not feel like a knife. It was kind of big and soft. He drew it out and made sure that the stocking was empty. Then he began to unwrap. One paper came off, and then another. Still another paper, and yet another paper, and another, and another. Each paper that came off left the parcel harder and harder, and there was something now about the shape of it that made him fairly wild with eagerness. He was so excited he could hardly unwind the last paper, that seemed to have no end. He tore off great pieces of it, and once the package slippend out of his fingers. At last the wrapping was all off, and, clutched tightly in his hand was a treasure cold and hard, but which warmed the little boy to his very soul.

"Ma!" he cried, "Oh, ma! Oh, pa! Santa Claus did bring me a knife! He did ma. I told you he would!"

There was a sound something like laughter from the big bed. Then a voice:

"I guess Santa Claus must have forgotten how old you are. I s'pose we'll have to lay it away for a year or two."

The small fingers roamed over the smooth, wooden handle which he could not yet see. The sturdy thumb nail bent itself time and again in the little catches of the two cold blades that were too new for him to open. Now and then he reached out to feel of his mittens and the cookies and to find another piece of the mixed candy. He sucked the candy to make it last.

Dear heart, how happy he was!—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Telephone in a Christmas Tree.

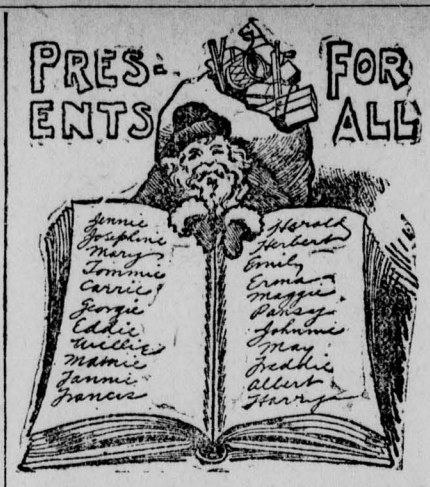
One of the prettiest stories of what the telephone has done is told of a family out West. The mother was sick in a hospital many miles away. She insisted at Christmas time that no change should be made at home. There must be Christmas presents and the tree. The father and some men worked at the Christmas tree for some hours on the afternoon before Christmas.

The mother far away was well enough to walk to the telephone in the hospital. The hour was arranged. Suddenly, when all the children were around the tree, the father reached into the tree, put the transmitter, carefully concealed there to the ear of the youngest child, and the child heard its mother's Christmas message. Each in turn spoke to her, and they voted their mamma's voice was the best Christmas present they had.

Why Jonas Hardluck Didn't Have a Christmas Tree.

He bought one but— A bulldog tackled him on the way home—

And after a desperate encounter— This is all that was left of it.



Among the diverse fruitage prepared for one Christmas treet this year are a number of home-made articles that will be not only ornamental to the tree, but of use to the recipients. A pretty workcase for thimble, needles, scissors and small pieces of work was fashioned after a banana. The sections of the skin of a large banana were used for the pattern. These were cut from yellow kid heavy silk and velveteen, and were lined with silk of the same shade, and bound with narrow yellow ribbon. The pieces were then overhanded together, leaving the shorter side open. A few strokes of the brush and brown paint gave a realistic effect.

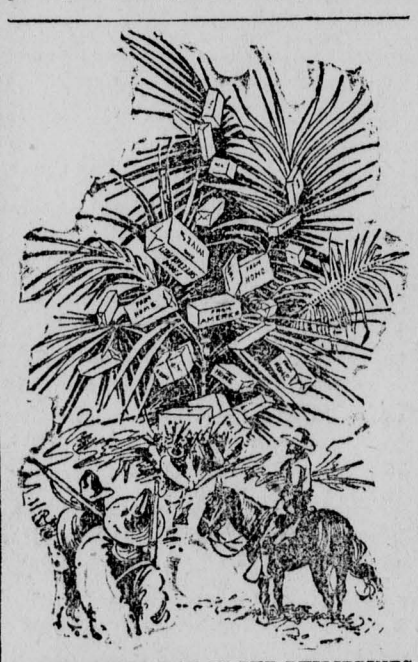
Another case similar to this, but cut in pieces that were regularly shaped and somewhat larger than a banana, was made of bronze kid and bound with brown ribbon. It is a particularly neat and convenient needlework case. Another made of yellow silk was stuffed, and will be used as a pincushion to hang at the side of the dressing table mirror.

Oranges and lemons made of heavy silk and kid were cut from sections of the large fruits. In those made of kid the pieces were lined with silk and sewed together on the wrong side, over and over, and two sides were bound with ribbon of the same color and left open. These made pretty receptacles for needlework or odds and ends, and looked much like the originals. A few made of silk, and stuffed, are intended for pretty cushions for fancy pins. Pumpkins of silk, with real stems, which are not hard to make, resembled the old fashioned fruit more than the pale, cultivated pumpkins of the city markets do. The sections of these were outlined with fine silk. These are also made of kid, with one open side and one used for needlecases.

Natural ears of corn, which are not hard to make for people who know how to knit, were made from directions found in a book on knitting. Two or three husks were hung from the open top of the ear.

Christmas in the Philippines.

Last year Christmas was a merry day for all our troops in the Philippines. Large dances were given in the various quarters of our army, and the city was alive with midnight orgies. The boxes from home came in by the thousands, and the boys joined together and had a "lay out" that made them forget that they were 10,000 miles from home. The ships in the harbor were brilliantly illuminated at night, and the festive sound of music floated across the bay, while the officers and men reveled in dance and song. During the day water tournaments and athletic exhibitions were given, and the jackies enjoyed a feast



A CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

that gave them the nearest to a home feeling that they had enjoyed since they sailed across the Pacific. The afternoon was given over to dinners and visiting, and all lent themselves to the spirit of the day.

Last year the Filipino turkey was abundant, and many of the Christmas messes were supplied with stuffed turkey. Some had roast pig and others ducks from the great duck town, Pateros. The table service was not of the Sherry or Delmonico pattern, but although the boys had to wash their tin plates and iron knives between courses, there was no complaint on that score.

ROBBERS GROW DARING

Hold Up Trains, Loot Banks, and Attempt Murder in Many Sections.

A LONE BANDIT'S GREAT NERVE

He Stops the Chicago Limited on the Outskirts of New Orleans — Shoots the Conductor, Blows Up the Express Car, Rifles the Mail Pouches, and Escapes on an Engine—A Big Hold-Up in Texas.

New Orleans, La. (Special). — The south-bound Illinois Central fast mail, due here at 7.15 p. m., was held up and robbed by a lone train robber about one mile outside the city. His booty consisted of one registered mail pouch from Durant, Miss., and six other registered letters from points between Cairo and New Orleans. Kinnebrew, the conductor, was shot, and J. C. Parker, a railway mail clerk, was burned by powder from a shot directed at his head.

After passing Kenner, a small station, the robber climbed to the engine, covered the engineer and fireman and brought the train to a standstill. When the conductor came forward he was shot by the robber. R. E. Goldsby, one of the railway mail clerks, was ordered to get out of his car.

The robber led the engineer, fireman and Goldsby toward the express car, and made one of them blow the safe open with a stick of dynamite which he supplied. No money was found here. The robber then made for the mail car, and there discovered Parker, who had hidden the registered pouches. He shot at Parker, and then one of the pouches was produced, and he made off with it. He uncoupled the engine from the train and ran it to Carrollton avenue, where it was abandoned.

OHIO'S BANK ROBBERIES.

Eighth One Occurs Within a Few Weeks—Thieves Get $4000.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—The frequency and daring of the bank robberies throughout the State of late has attracted the attention of the State authorities to the suggestion that the State should make an effort to apprehend the gang. There is not the least doubt that all the recent robberies have been committed by a well-organized gang, the members of which would not have the slightest hesitancy to commit murder. There have been no less than eight banks robbed and small towns terrorized. The method of operation has been the same in every case. The latest is the Shanesville robbery.

Shanesville, Ohio (Special).—Shanesville was visited by a gang of burglars and the Exchange Bank, owned by John Doershuk, was robbed of about $4000 in money, after which the robbers escaped. Mr. Doershuk lives in a brick house, and his bank building, a frame structure, is built up against his house. The robbers got away in a hand-car.

U. S. MAIL LOOTED IN TEXAS.

Postal Clerk Nearly Killed, and Robbers Escape With the Booty.

Texarkana, Ark. (Special).—A mail car on the north-bound Cotton Belt passenger train was looted at Bassetts, Tex., thirty miles south of Texarkana. Postal Clerk John N. Dennis was almost killed, and the mail pouches of his car were rifled. The amount stolen is not known.

Upon the arrival of the train here the United States transfer clerk went to the door of the mail car and knocked. No response came. Officials then forced an entrance and found Clerk Dennis stretched upon the floor, apparently dead. There was an ugly wound in his head. The registered pouches had been looted.

He Fought Masked Robbers.

Sioux City, Iowa (Special).—While a performance was going on at the Grand Opera House two masked men entered the box office, assaulted, beat and shot at Harley S. Rounds, the treasurer, and escaped without getting any cash.

WEEPS SENTENCING A BOY.

Judge Breaks Down in Sending Alexander Stewart to Sing Sing.

New York City (Special).—Boyishly defiant, yet with the callous indifference of the criminal who knows not conscience, Alexander Stewart, namesake and cousin of the famous New York merchant, A. T. Stewart, donned the garb of a convict in Sing Sing prison and began to serve a sentence of twenty years for murder.

In years a boy, in appearance a mere child, yet, if experts can be believed, a monster in crime, he heard his sentence with a sneer on his face. While the Judge, in tears and with unsteady voice, consigned him to prison, the boy thought apparently of nothing but the candy in his pocket.

With the same cool indifference he entered the forbidding walls of Sing Sing, though the grown men shackled to him grew pale with fear of the dreary years to come.

Thus Alexander Stewart, fourteen years old, became a convict, doffing knickerbockers for the stripes of a murderer.

The condemned boy has been in nearly every reformatory institution in this city. In the House of Refuge he cut the throat of his mate, Edward Piesel.

THE QUEST OF THE POLE

Many Arctic Expeditions Are Being Prepared For 1901.

AN EXCITING RACE PROMISED

An American, a Russian, a Canadian, an Italian, a Norwegian, and a German Will Vie With One Another to Be the First to Plant His Country's Flag Upon the Earth's Most Northern Point

London (By Cable).—Evelyn B. Baldwin, of the United States Weather Bureau, who is preparing an expedition in search of the North Pole, has arrived here to consult with scientists and to inspect ships. Mr. Baldwin said he had decided to adopt the Franz Josef Land route, the Greenland route being well covered by Peary and Sverdrup, and that he hoped to get away next summer.

The famous Russian ice crusher Ermack, which is to attempt to reach the North Pole in 1901, under the command of Vice-Admiral Makaroff, of the Imperial Russian Navy, is being fitted out at Newcastle for the expedition, and Captain Bernier, the Canadian explorer, is busy in London fitting out the Scottish King. He shortly will appear before the Royal Geographical Society and outline his plans.

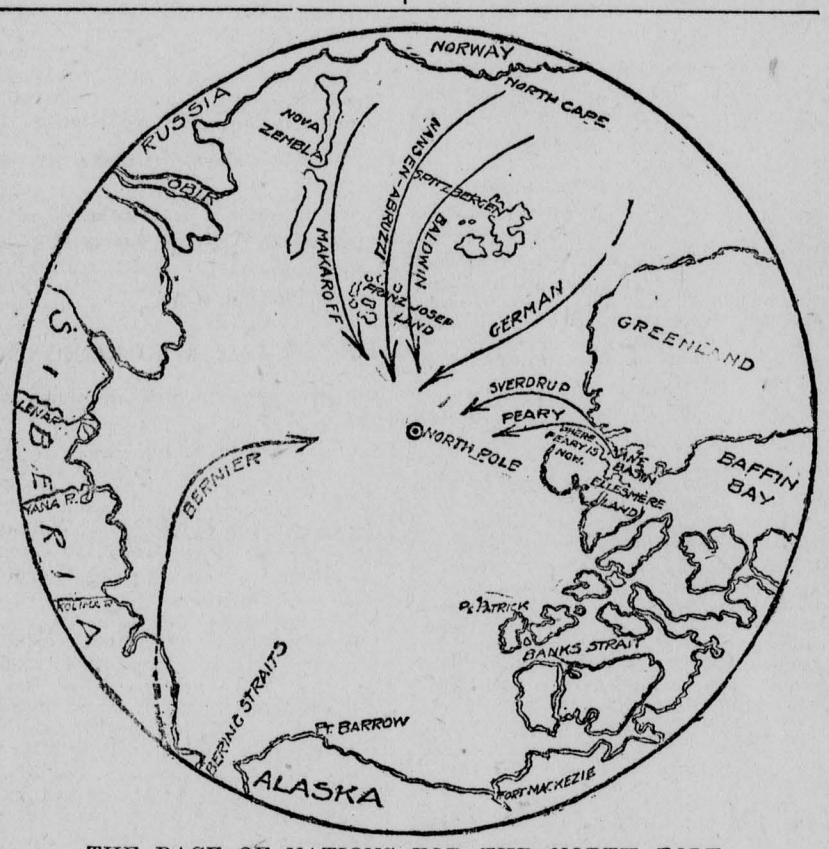
Dr. Fridtjof Hansen, the Norwegian explorer, and the Duke of Abruzzi, a nephew of the late King of Italy, and a cousin of the present King, who recently returned from an Arctic expedition, have united to form a joint expedition north.

The Russian expedition under Vice-Admiral Makaroff, which is to go on board the ice-breaking steamer Ermack, promises to be interesting. The sides of the Ermack are fifteen times as strong as those of the usual commercial steel ship, and she can run astern as easily as she can go ahead. She has cut her way through solid ice fourteen feet in thickness and through heaped-up, or "hummocky" ice of more that twice that thickness. She is 302 feet long, and has three propellers aft and one forward.

The plans of Admiral Makaroff for reaching the Pole are based upon his experience in navigating the Arctic regions. He will enter the region of perpetual ice a little to the eastward of Franz Josef Land, and will avoid the Spitzbergen region. He hopes he may be able to steam to the Pole. If not, she will get as near as possible, and then an expedition in dog sleds will push forward.

With these expeditions and the German expedition, the year 1901 promises to be eventful in the history of searchers for the North Pole.

The expedition to be commanded by Evelyn B. Baldwin is being fitted out under the auspices of William Ziegler, the Brooklyn millionaire, who is ambitious to have the American flag placed at the North Pole before any other ensign gets there. This expedition will use two steamers and balloons.



THE RACE OF NATIONS FOR THE NORTH POLE.

This is a map of the polar regions, the circumscribed line being the Arctic Circle. The curved lines pointing to the pole represent the routes of the expeditions that are getting ready to start in 1901. In the great international race Lieutenant Peary has a long lead, being now more than half way from the borders of the Arctic to the goal.

WAR TAX BILL PASSED.

Pension Bill Carrying $145,145,230 Goes Through Without Debate.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The House passed the War Revenue Reduction bill, and sent it to the Senate without a single change in the schedules as reported by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill carried a reduction of $40,000,000.

The amendment placed in the bill to tax express receipts was defeated on a yea-and-nay vote, 125 to 139.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying $145,145,230, was passed in exactly thirteen minutes.

BRITISH LOST HUNDREDS

Disaster at Magalies Berg One of the Worst of the War.

Four Companies of Fusiliers Captured After Ammunition Gave Out—Joubert's Son Among Boer Killed.

London (By Cable).—The following report from General Kitchener was received at the War Office.

"Pretoria.—Clements brought in his force to Commando Nek, unopposed. The casualties were, I regret to say, heavy; killed, five officers and nine of other ranks; missing, eighteen officers and 555 of other ranks. These latter were four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who were stationed on the hill, and some yeomanry and other details sent up to support them. The Boers suffered severely."

Later General Kitchener sent the following:

"Clements says the four companies of the Northumberlands held out on the hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force attacking the hill was 2000 strong, while another force of 1000 attacked Clements's camp. By 6.20 a. m. the hill was carried. Reinforcements of one company of the Yorkshires failed to reach the top. Clements's retirement was carried out with regularity. All the ammunition not taken away was destroyed. He reports that all behaved very well.

"A flag of truce which has come into Commando Nek from the Boers says Joubert's son was killed, and further reports their losses very heavy."

The Boers later released five officers and 316 men, who were captured in their assault upon General Clements's camp.

This reverse in the Magalies Berg range west of Pretoria came as a shock to those optimists who have believed that the war was over and that the recent minor reverses were merely small pieces of ill-luck unavoidable in guerilla warfare.

A party of Brabant's Horse, consisting mainly of raw recruits, engaged a superior force of Boers, near Zastron, Orange River Colony, losing four killed, sixteen wounded, and 120 taken prisoners.

General Kitchener is reported to have sent a fresh and urgent request to the Government to send out every available mounted man.

Dispatches from Lorenzo Marques assert that all the Boer forces are plentifully supplied with ammunition but terribly in want of food and clothing.

AFRAID OF THE BELGIAN HARE.

Fruit Interests of Western States Taking Restrictive Measures.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Department of Agriculture has heard from California and other Western States that the Belgian hare has become not only a nuisance, but a serious menace to the fruit and other growing industries. The "fad" demand for it has ceased, and fanciers who cannot give away their animals are turning them loose to multiply at large.

The County Commissioners in San Diego, Cal., have taken action toward prohibiting the importation of hares, and restricting the terms under which they may be kept. The State of Washington is contemplating similar legislative action. The people of California are seriously alarmed lest the Belgian hare become as much of a pest as the little brown rabbit in Australia.

Fear of Hydrophobia Caused Death.

William H. Palmer, aged seventeen, died at the Homeopathic Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., from fear. Some time ago he received a harmless bite from a dog, over which he brooded until he died.

A HERMIT'S SAD DEATH

General Bins, Who Fought Under Lee, Expired in a Swamp.

SEQUEL TO A TRAGIC ROMANCE

He Was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army—Graves of Loved Ones Marked the Site of His Homestead After Sherman's March to the Sea—Became a Hermit in New Jersey.

Morristown, N. J., (Special).—The body found a few days ago in Black Swamp, four miles from this city, has been identified as that of Herman Bins, who was known as the Hermit of Wanong Mountain. For thirty-five years Bins had lived a solitary life on the side of Succasunna Mountain. His retreat was far removed from other human habitations. It was found in ashes.

Bins made his appearance on the mountain in 1865. He then wore a gray uniform and on it were the stars of a brigadier-general. Though a young man then, he seemed prematurely old. Of himself and his antecedents he would never speak, and he had no dealings with any one where it could be avoided. He had sufficient money to live his simple life on the mountainside.

With his dog he hunted, and near his cabin he had a small clearing where he raised produce for himself. Campers frequently heard him playing a violin. He wore his uniform and straps for years. When it was worn out he dressed in hunting clothes.

Ten years after he settled on the mountain his life story came out, when William Becker, a veteran of the Union army, visited Atlanta in 1875. When in a museum he saw the name of Herman Bins in connection with a war relic. He investigated and found from the Confederate records that Herman Bins was entitled to his shoulder straps.

Bins enlisted as a minor officer soon after Sumter, and rose rapidly. At the close of the war he had won the rank of brigadier. He had been a well-to-do planter in Middle Georgia. While at the front his two little children died. Then Sherman marched to the sea and Bins's place was in the track of desolation and ashes marked the site of his home. Mrs. Bins joined the refugees who fled before the onward sweep of the Federals, and her death followed exposure and hardship.

Bins returned to his plantation to find only the graves of his children, and near theirs that of his wife, whose body faithful slaves had carried to the plantation and buried.

It was not until Mr. Becker informed them that the friends of General Bins knew what had become of him. Efforts were made to recall him to Georgia, but he refused to leave his hut in the mountains.

No one knows how he came to his death. He was a long way from the mountain home. The cabin had been in ashes fully a month or more. It is believed it burned down accidentally and the owner wandered away despondent to die in the swamp.

STANDARD OIL WINS IN OHIO.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Punish It For Contempt.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—The Supreme Court dismissed the proceedings brought by former Attorney-General Monnett, charging the Standard Oil Company was in contempt for having failed to comply with an order issued in 1892 directing a dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust.

The court was divided evenly, but, under a rule of the Court, the failure of a majority to sustain the information in contempt is, in effect, a dismissal of the proceedings.

The litigation against the Standard Oil Company, which is thus closed, began in May, 1890, when Attorney-General D. K. Watson brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the Standard Oil Trust dissolved. About two years later the allegations in the petition were sustained.

Then a meeting of stockholders was called and a liquidating board, consisting of John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler and others, appointed to wind up the affairs of the company. The company next set up the claim that it was impossible to close up the business of so great a concern in the time allotted.

The Judges of the Supreme Court declined to extend the time. About five and one-half years later, on November 9, 1897, F. S. Monnett, then Attorney-General, filed information in the Supreme Court, alleging that the Standard Oil Company had not complied with the decree of the Court and asked that its officers be cited for contempt. The decision just handed down is the result of Monnett's motion.

Porto Rico's Agricultural Resources.

The President transmitted to Congress extended reports on the agricultural resources of Porto Rico, with special reference to the establishment there of an agricultural experiment station. Professor Knapp, who conducted the inquiry for the Agricultural Department, urges that immediate attention be given to promoting the production of larger and better crops of coffee, sugar and tobacco, and of food products for home consumption. Later, he advises taking up horticulture, forestry, animal industry and dairying.

Know Thyself.

A teacher in one of Boston's public schools had instructed her pupils in hygiene, and toward the end of the term, wishing to see how well they could remember, told them to each write out a little story of the human body. The following is copied from the "story" one small boy handed her, with the confident assurance that he knew it was all right, for he had studied very hard over it:

"The human body is divided into three parts: the head, the thorax and the abdomen.

"The head contains the brains, if there are any; the thorax contains the heart and the vital organs, and the abdomen the vowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o and u, and sometimes w and y."—The Household.

Japs Use Arabic Figures.

There is one thing that strikes a foreigner as being peculiarly strange in the uniform of the Japanese soldier, says a writer in North American Notes and Queries. This is that the numerals which he wears upon his shoulder straps, to denote the number of his regiment, are European numbers, not Chinese or Japanese ideograph. For instance, the soldiers of the Third Regiment just wore a 3 upon their shoulder straps. I found upon inquiry that this was because the European numbers were so much more quickly and easily distinguished from each other than the complicated Chinese characters. A truly practical nation the Japanese!

General Sherman's St. Louis House.

The house at No. 917 North Garrison avenue, St. Louis, which was bought for $25,000 by admirers and presented to General W. T. Sherman, has just been sold by General Sherman's heirs for $9500.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

In German cities merchants are not allowed to put up "selling out" signs unless they are honest. In Mainz a fine of 500 marks is inflicted for every transgression of this law.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

There are about 100,000 Indians in Canada located upon reserves in different districts.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

London pawnshops do a business amounting to nearly a million dollars weekly.

$100 Reward. $100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The annual production of coal in the United States is said to be 240,000,000 tons.

Winter Homes in the South.
A Book just issued by the Southern Railway, giving complete information regarding all the winter resorts of the South. For prices of board, etc., address New York Offices, 271 or 1185 Broadway, Bureau of Information, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agt., 1185 Broadway, New York.

There are 994 creameries in Iowa, a net increase over those of a year ago of forty-six.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers
Will eat Libby's Plum Pudding for Christmas dinner. The U. S. Government has just purchased a large consignment of Libby, McNeill & Libby's famous plum pudding, which will be supplied to American Soldiers in the Philippine Islands and Cuba.

Some statistician discovers that the average woman carries forty to sixty miles of hair on her head.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

A sharp-featured person can cut an undesirable acquaintance by just looking daggers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Scales for weighing diamonds are so accurately poised that an eyelash will turn the balance.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Thirty million persons left Europe during the nineteenth century to seek their fortunes in other lands.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A Little Bird-Mother.

It is very hard to get acquainted with a humming bird. Do you know why? It is because the bird is so shy and can fly so fast.

A humming bird once built her tiny nest where it could be seen from a gentleman's window. One day a heavy shower was coming up, and just as the first big drops began to fall the little mother came flying home. What do you think she did? She took a large leaf from a tree close by, put it over the nest so as to cover it all up, and then flew away. The gentleman wondered why the leaf did not blow away. He found it was hooked fast to a tiny stick just inside the nest. When the storm was over the little mother came home, unhooked the green umbrella, and found her baby birds all nice and dry.—Ram's Horn.

Excellent Ancient Tools.

Recent discoveries in Thebes (Egypt) show that, in the gray past, the most excellent tools were made, and that such were used by the Egyptians and Assyrians in the erection of their massive edifices and monuments; for the manufacture of weapons, household utensils, etc.

They had stone cross-cut saws, which were sharpened with diamonds, fine irons, mallets, with wooden handles; files with teeth like a file-saw; hollow chisels for wood; rasps just like the best of those in use to-day; gimlets, saws with teeth inclined toward the handle—all of which go to show that the ancient Egyptians were as well furnished as ourselves with carpenters' tools.

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

We make a specialty of mince meat—employ the best skill—use the best materials.

We stake our fame on it. We use it to advertise the many other good things that we make.

LIBBY'S MINCE MEAT

A package makes two large pies. Your grocer will furnish it if you ask him. You will find it better than home-made—better than any mince meat you ever tasted. You'll eat Libby's foods thereafter.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Our book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," sent free.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE
The children's tonic, cures of WORMS. Removes them effectually and without pain. 60 years' record of success. It is *the* remedy for all worm troubles. Entirely vegetable. 25 cts. at druggists, country stores or by mail.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

CANVASSERS WANTED 30, 40 and 50 per cent. Commissions Paid
For selling our high grade **Ornamental** and **Fruit Trees, Roses** and **Shrubbery.** References must accompany application. Business established 1846. THE M. H. HARMAN CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 51

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

A slight fall of snow on Sabbath morning.

Mrs. Grace Prough has a fine flock of large white turkeys.

Elba Green and wife, of Virginia, are visiting their friends in this place.

A little boy baby has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elbe Stever.

No idle men in Cassville; everybody has plenty to do. Hurrah for McKinley!

H. B. Wilson and wife, of Broad Top City, visited Mr. Wilson's mother last week.

Mrs. S. A. Heaton and daughter, Mame, have remodeled the interior of their home.

Our carpenter and contractor, L. G. Stevens, and his hands are doing some work for W. H. Spangler, of Mapleton.

'Squire Shaffer has been on the sick list for a week and work has been stopped on the new parsonage.

The M. E. Sabbath school will give an entertainment Tuesday evening, 25th inst. A Christmas tree will please the little folks.

Miss Adda Wilson, who is an excellent musician, has a fine piano on trial, placed by Saltillo's enterprising merchant, David McClain.

A disease of some kind is taking off the dogs in Cassville and vicinity. Mary Heaton and Freddy McClain lost their dogs, the gift of Miss Alice Wright of Mapleton.

Prof. McClain expects to visit friends in Johnstown during the Christmas vacation Our students, Robert Wilson and William Hunter, from Philadelphia, and Wilbur Heaton, from Carlisle, are expected home this week.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Effie Dell is visiting friends and relatives in Mifflin county.

Elmer Bowman has secured a position at Wagner's No. 2 stave mill.

O. M. Stever is having a hog pen erected. G. D. Lynn is the contractor.

J. H. Dell and wife spent a portion of last week among friends in Mifflin county.

Cold weather last Monday. The thermometer reached zero at 6 o'clock that morning.

Michael Stever is having his winter's supply of wood chopped. Ora Querry and Jack Dell are doing the work.

Marriage Licenses.

Walter S. Whitesel, West township, and Minnie F. DeArmitt, Miller township.

Chalmers J. Norris and Fannie Baker, both of Huntingdon.

Charles T. Waite, Three Springs, and May C. Ripple, Cromwell township.

James I. Myton, Mill Creek, and Blanche Port, Petersburg.

George B. Corbin and Gertrude Megahan, both of Huntingdon.

John M. Lininger, Penn township, and Emeline Weisgehr, Williamsburg, Pa.

Edward Cary, McAlevy's Fort, and Mabel Laney, Homestead, Pa.

Walter J. Davis, Waterstreet, and Ida K. Pressler, Spruce Creek.

John W. Foster, Mapleton, and Martha Bell Stake, Clay township.

SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of an approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

School Reports.

Following are the reports of Mapleton borough schools for third month ending December 10, 1900:

No. 1—Frances Isenberg, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled	34	16	50
Average attendance	28	13	41
Per cent. of "	92	94	93

The following named pupils missed no time during the month: Ruth O'Connor, Laura Lamberson, Lorma Stubbs, Bertha Hydecker, Lena Truax, Amanda McHugh, Josephine Himes, Lena Hughes, Melva Dell, Alice Holden, Eva Moore, Harper Dell, Howard Neice, Earl O'Connor, Ernest Miller, Robert Truax, John Corbin, Boyd Wertz, Cloyd Buchanan, Robert Turnbaugh, Lee O'Connor, Edward Matthews, Cecil O'Connor, Irvin Mounts, Ernest Hooper, Brinton Dell, Ernest McCarl. Visitors, 4.

No. 2—Mrs. Lottie E. Lane, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled	23	20	43
Average attendance	15	14	29
Per cent. of "	91	91	91

The following named pupils missed no time during the month: Walter Grove, Chester Gillam, Harold Spangler, Chas. Young, Herbert Hicks, Harry Turnbaugh, Maud Barclay, Mattie Brininger, Flora Dell, Almeda Neice, Tillie Neice, Pearl Neice. Nine pupils were promoted to No. 3 school during the month. Visitors, 3.

No. 3—Ella M. Grove, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled	20	5	25
Average attendance	18	4	22
Per cent. of "	98	85	88

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Chas. Shore, William Hooper, Loy Rex, Edward Spangler, Clinton Dell, David Norris.

No. 4—G. W. Wright, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole No. enrolled	8	14	22
Average attendance	6	9	15
Per cent. of "	90	90	90

Those who missed no time were Myrtle Wright, Etta McDonald, Myrtle Myton, Ada McDonald, Mattie O'Connor, Nannie Henderson, Charles Wertz. No. received from No. 3 school bypromotion, 8. Visitors, 5.

—DeWitt's Little Early Risers are dainty little pills, but they never fail to cleanse the liver, remove obstructions and invigorate the system. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Work of Dairy and Food Division.

Following is a summary of the work of the Dairy and Food division of the Department of Agriculture of this state from January 1, 1900, to December 6, 1900:

Number of licenses issued during the year	467
Number of samples taken by the agents and analyzed during the year	1,919
Number of samples found pure or true to name	806
Number of prosecutions brought under Oleomargarine Law	945
Number of prosecutions brought under the Pure Food Law	76
Number of prosecutions brought under Renovated Butter Law	60
Number of prosecutions brought under the Cheese Law	7
Number of prosecutions brought under Vinegar Law	7
Number of Milk Cases	19
Number of cases brought to a final termination through the courts	136

SAMPLES TAKEN SINCE JAN. 1st, 1900.

Allspice	Pure	7
Butter	Pure	638
Butter	Renovated	60
Butter	Oleo.	945
Butter	Color	4
Baking Powder	Pure	1
Buckwheat Flour	Pure	1
Buckwheat Flour	Adul.	1
Cream of Tartar	Pure	4
Cream of Tartar	Adul.	1
Cinnamon	Pure	4
Catsup	Pure	2
Catsup	Adul.	2
Cream	Pure	1
Cocoa	Pure	4
Cocoa	Adul.	1
Chocolate	Adul.	2
Coffee	Pure	1
Cheese	Up to standard	5
Cheese	Below standard	1
Cloves	Pure	3
Cloves	Adul.	1
Ext. of Vanilla	Pure	1
Ext. of Vanilla	Adul.	14
Fruit Syrup	Adul.	2
Flour	Adul.	3
Ginger	Pure	3
Ginger	Adul.	2
Grape Juice	Pure	1
Honey	Pure	3
Lard	Pure	6
Lard	Comp.	2
Lemon Extract	Pure	4
Lemon Extract	Adul.	14
Maple Syrup	Pure	1
Maple Syrup	Adul.	1
Milk Preservative		2
Milk	Pure	75
Milk	Preservaline found	8
Milk	Added water	11
Mustard	Pure	5
Mustard	Adul.	2
Pepper	Pure	10
Pepper	Adul.	19
Peas, Canned	Adul.	2
Raspberry Jam	Adul.	1
Soda	Pure	1
Vinegar	Pure	30
Vinegar	Adul	7
Total		1,916

—Many persons have had the experience of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stratford, N. H., who says: "For years I suffered torture from chronic indigestion, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me." It digests what you eat and is a certain cure for dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble. It gives relief at once even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company will Issue Clerical Orders for 1901.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders will be issued for the year 1901 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 22, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

—The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam

—Don't use any of the counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Most of them are worthless or liable to cause injury. The original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a certain cure for piles, eczema, cuts, scalds, burns, sores and skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Pa. 9-28-98 tf

—Help is needed at once when a person's life is in danger. A neglected cough or cold may soon become serious and should be stopped at once. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures coughs and colds and the worst cases of croup, bronchitis, grippe and other throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam J. L. Houck.

Fresh Meat at Low Prices.

Roast, 9 cents per pound; boiling beef 7 cents; sirloin or round steak 10 cents per pound. Honest weight and good meat. Your patronage solicited.

E. H. WELKER.

—Now is the time when croup and lung troubles prove rapidly fatal. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results is One Minute Cough Cure. It is very pleasant to take and can be relied upon to quickly cure coughs, colds and all lung diseases. It will prevent consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Coming to Love People.

We come to love people through what we do for them rather than through what they do for us. God has gone far beyond our thanking in what He has done for us, but we take His gifts as a matter of course until He can induce us to do something for Him.

This is why He throws on us the burden of working where He might have wrought and giving where He might have given. It is for our sakes that we thereby may learn to love the Doer and Giver of all good.

And so a wise mother instead of doing everything for her child herself teaches it love by setting it to do for her.—Sunday School Times.

—When you need a soothing and healing antiseptic application for any purpose, use the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, a well known cure for piles and skin diseases. It heals sores without leaving a scar. Beware of counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Faithful Unto Death.

John Eliot on the day of his death, in his eightieth year, was found teaching the alphabet to an Indian child at his bedside.

"Why not rest from your labors?"

"Because," said the venerable man, "I have prayed to God to make me useful in my sphere, and He has heard my prayer, for now that I can no longer preach He leaves me strength enough to teach this poor child his alphabet."

After such an example of obedience to the command, "Be ye faithful until death," who can plead inability to serve the Master?—Lutheran Observer.

—When the stomach is tired out it must have a rest, but we can't live without food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure "digests what you eat" so that you can eat all the good food you want while it is restoring the digestive organs to health. It is the only preparation that digests all kinds of food. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

As We Are.

There are many people in the world who don't know what they really are till circumstances show them. If the pepper caster could know what it really was, it would always be sneezing its head off.—John Ingelow.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. L. Houck.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, administrator of Benjamin Querry, late of the township of Union, county of Huntingdon and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, will expose at public sale at the late residence of Benjamin Querry, deceased, about four miles south of Mapleton, on

Thursday. January 17th, 1901,

at 1 p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Huntingdon and state of Penna., bounded on the east by land of Elizabeth Brenaman, on the south by land of Amos L. Smith, on the west by land of James Querry and on the north by lands of George Querry, James Querry and Jesse Apgar, containing about 70 acres more or less, about 50 acres of which is cleared and balance in timber, having thereon

TWO FRAME DWELLING HOUSES,

frame Bank Barn and outbuildings, a good orchard of different kinds of choice fruits, good spring water piped to house and barn. On the above tract of land a dwelling house and one acre and thirty-seven perches owned by Amon L. Querry will be reserved; reserving also a water right from Englishman's Run, sold to T. W. Smith to operate a grist mill.

Also all those two adjoining tracts of mountain land on Jack's mountain, situate principally in said township of Union, the southern portion of same extending into Cass township, containing about 586 acres more or less, bounded on the south by land of Henry Taylor, on the east by lands of Jacob Hommon and others, on the north by land of A. W. Swope and on the west by land of James D. Querry and land of Elizabeth Brenaman and land of Amos L. Smith and by land of K. W. Mierley, reserving on this 586 acre tract of land the stone lying, or being in and upon said tract and right of water thereon, with full and free right of taking out said stone which has formerly been sold to The Harbison & Walker Co. by said Benjamin Querry in his lifetime.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, 23½ per cent. on confirmation of sale by the court and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the judgment or mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers.

A. W. SWOPE, Administrator,
December 14, 1900. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION.—I purchased on November 30, 1900, the personal property and household effects of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey, of Union township, and have left the same in their charge. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or in any way interfere with said property.

W. H. SPANGLER.
Dec. 18, 1900. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Benjamin Quearry, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Quearry, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., A. W SWOPE,
Dec. 10, 1900. 6t Administrator.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Union township, four and one-half miles south of Mapleton, on or about October 15th three head of young cattle: One red steer mixed with gray; slit in each ear; about two years old. White heifer about one and a half years old; slit in right ear and notch in left ear. White and red heifer about 2 years old; have been holes in both ears, hole in left ear is torn out. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAM SHAFFER.
October 30, 1900.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WELKER, Proprietor
JUNIATA HOUSE.
Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Rates reasonable.
Also, proprietor Mapleton Meat Market.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

If
YOU HAVE NOT
been to A. B. GILLAM'S store lately, you have not
SEEN THE IMPROVEMENTS
THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

No need to tell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.

We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.

Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a share of your patronage.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 19, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 26, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.30
Washington	10.40	.....	7.45	7.45	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.40	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown	....	9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42	7,30
N. Hamilton	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon,	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Rockville 10.36, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Mifflin 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc.	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin	7.18	9.50	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal	7.22	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown.	7.46	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon	8.20	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg	8.50	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 625, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12 10	12.10	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40
Wshg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	7.44
Phila	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York	2.13	3.03	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p. m., Washington 8.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.30 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Caucus Called on Senatorship.

Harrisburg, Dec. 18.—Another bluff of the insurgents of Pennsylvania has just been called by friends of Col. M. S. Quay. A short time ago it was announced by the Martin-Flinn insurgent organs that the supporters of Col. Quay were afraid to have a caucus of the Republican members elect of the legislature, as they knew that such a caucus would show that Col. Quay had not enough votes to elect him to the United States senate. Following out their usual custom of claiming everything, these insurgent newspapers have been day after day declaring that they have "Quay licked," but they never could give a list of names of Republican members of the senate and house who would remain out of the caucus and co-operate with the Democrats, as did the insurgents in the last session of the legislature.

After their boasts that the regulars dared not have a caucus, the insurgents were completely taken back when Senator John C. Grady and Representative William H. Keyser, the oldest Republican members of the respective branches of the legislature, met in accordance with custom and decided that the Republican members of the general assembly shall be called in caucus on Jan. 1 next at 8 p. m., in the hall of the house of representatives at Harrisburg, to agree upon a candidate to be supported by the Republican members of the legislature for United States senator.

This action, following so quickly after the claims of the insurgents, may be taken as a challenge from the regulars and indicating that they are entirely satisfied with their position, and that they have absolute confidence in the election of Col. Quay to succeed himself.

EARLIEST DAY CHOSEN.

The legislature meets for organization on Tuesday, Jan. 1, and on the evening of that day the friends of Col. Quay say they will be prepared to meet the issue on the United States senatorship, and that they are satisfied that there will be more than the necessary number of votes to elect recorded in favor of the Beaver statesman on that occasion.

So confident are the admirers of the former national chairman of the victory which is due him that already there are a number of clubs and delegations preparing to go to Harrisburg and participate in a great demonstration in honor of his victory on the first of the year. It is declared that with the adjournment of the Republican caucus on the senatorship the fight will be over and the so-called insurgent movement will go to pieces.

There has been considerable discussion of the question of the duty of Republicans to recognize their organization in the matter of the party caucus and submitting to the will of the majority. An interesting declaration on this issue comes from Livy S. Richards, editor of the Scranton Tribune.

AS TO THE CAUCUS.

"A general discussion of the nature and binding force of a party caucus, particularly of a caucus of Republican members of the legislature to select a nominee for United States senator," says Mr. Richards, "is proceeding in the press of the state, with opinions varying in reflection of every hue of factional prejudice. Let us, therefore, examine this interesting and timely subject judicially.

"To begin with, it may be set down as generally conceded that political parties are necessary to the orderly and sustained operation of government. There is no limit, and should be no limit to the number of these parties. The right of a citizen to join with other citizens in formation of a new party is unchallengeable and wholesome as a means of expressing different shades of public opinion.

"But where sharp differences of opinion or of personal choice exists within the membership of a political party and recourse to a new party is not adopted, it is plain that methods of reaching a conclusion must be taken and these, by custom, are clearly defined. If the difference is over the choice for nominee for an elective office the party primary is utilized and the choice of the largest number is legally entitled to have his name appear on the official ballot as the regular party nominee. The law does not compel those who in the primaries favored minority candidates to vote at the ensuing election for the plurality's choice, but it recognizes the right of a plurality to determine party credentials, and there is a widely observed custom of viewing unfavorably the citizen who, after participating in a primary and being fairly outvoted, thereupon proceeds to attack the plurality's choice.

"Where the office to be filled is elective by a legislature, as in the case of the United States senatorship, the law is entirely silent as to preliminary methods of arriving at a concurrence of party support, but long established custom has ordained the party caucus, which is a concurrence of the members of a party to choose from among the nominees placed before it one name to be presented as the choice of the whole party. This has been found desirable to expedite the public business by doing away with prolonged balloting in joint legislative session. It corresponds in principle to the party primary or the nominating convention, and is a recognition of the right of the majority in a given party to determine the policy and select the candidates of that party.

"Those who, as in Pennsylvania at this time, denounce the caucus because knowing it to be in the control of their opponents, offer in lieu of it no plan of unifying party choice save the proposition, manifestly untenable, that the majority should bow to the minority. Their alternative, of joining with members of the opposition party to defeat the expressed will of the majority of their own party, is revolutionary, and if sanctioned would invite the complete destruction of party organization. All organization of party effort rests upon the theory of majority rule. That, also, is the foundation stone of American government. To hold that a minority may, without sacrifice of party standing or protest from citizens favorable to regularity, on invented pretexts undertake by fusion with political opponents to defeat the majority of its own party and thereby disrupt that party is to open wide the door to political anarchy.

"This issue in importance rises far superior to questions of personal preference or factional inclination. It goes to the vitals of party coherence and beyond that to the heart of representative government. It must be decided in Pennsylvania deliberately and advisedly, and the decision must be determinative for years to come."

"In their efforts to manufacture new thunder, by submitting a preposterous propositon to Col. Guffey, the insurgents yesterday received a jolt which staggered them," says the editor of the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. "Speaking as the head of the state organization, the colonel said:

> "Democrats will be Democrats, and will do just as they did two years ago—support their own caucus nominee for United States senator, from start to finish."

"Isn't that an appetizing morsel for the nondescript aggregation which recognizes neither party nor caucus? Mr. Guffey very clearly lays down the law of all parties. He defines the qualifications of membership. Not only does he imply the caucus obligation by saying that its choice for United States senator will be supported by all Democrats, but he double rivets the proposition by saying they will do so "from start to finish." That's what the Republicans are going to do. They are going to hold a caucus on the first day of the session, consider the names suggested, and support the man who has the majority of votes. The Republican caucus majority will be the joint ballot majority, and only one vote will have to be taken in order to fill the existing vacancy in the senate of the United States."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 23, "The Glory of Christ." Text, John 1, 1-14.

"In Him was life, and the life was the light of men."

> God's glory is a wondrous thing,
> Most strange in all its ways,
> And, of all things on earth, least like
> What men agree to praise.

Whoever studies men, singly and in society, men as they now are, their present aims, achievements, powers and infirmities, studies their doings and feelings, thoughts and fancies in all the past times, in many lands and through long ages; whoever comes to know man best will most deeply appreciate the miracle of the manhood of Jesus Christ. He baffles all ingenuity to class Him with others. He fascinates as no other character. He foils in all attempts to exhaust and fully comprehend. We can measure an Alexander and appreciate his marvelous ability and strategy. We can enter into his spirit and watch the development of his nature and enlargement of spirit and plans. His weaknesses and vices are understood. We admire and criticise, but have no impulse to emulate.

We are told of the greatness of Julius Cæsar. We read in open eyed wonderment of his life from boyhood until he fell at the base of Pompey's statue in the senate house dead in midcareer—millions of money spent on feasts and games for the people, mountains of debt incurred in pursuit of political honors and military position, a million lives sacrificed in Gaelic wars and unspeakable horrors inflicted on the people, with no expression of regret or excuse of necessity, all done, seemingly, from coolest and most selfish calculation of personal interest; a private life of utmost impurity and public administration without care for right and justice. This is the man who is reckoned greatest of all mortals in his influence in his own and subsequent times. What glory!

The glory of Jesus Christ is in sharpest contrast—a private life of spotless cleanness and sweetness in the midst of an age of Herods and Cæsars, this life not lived in monkish seclusion and ascetic austerities, but in close touch with the social customs of His times, mingling with the people in most familiar relations in home life until the home life of Nazareth and Bethany becomes the ideal of the lovers of purity for all times, and the Magdalene's face becomes the radiant type of sacred womanhood, and Mary of Nazareth is enthroned as the queenly one in the place from which Venus has forever fallen.

Conqueror of death—that is the glory of the Christ as over against the triumph of Cæsar. This one came that men "might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." He did not lift up His voice in forum or on battlefield. He left no elaborate glorification of His achievements to live as literature in coming ages. But He lived as the true man should live and showed us once for all the Son of God in human form. He knew God and learned obedience and loved us and gave Himself for us and to us, glory of Godhood and manhood!

WM. REED & SONS

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

In anticipation of the happy day the selling goes on merrily and rapidly. We've never shown so many popular, rapid selling articles for giving. A little money goes a long way here, and the puzzling question may be settled easily. You'll find something here for each friend.

Beside the many fancy things the store is crowded with the nicest of useful things, such as Handkerchiefs, Towels, Linens of all kinds, Rugs, Mirrors, Embroidered and Hand-drawn Table Scarfs, etc. Everything to be found in a store of the first class. Do not forget the

Great Sale of Cloaks Now Going On.

The heavy reductions include many Jackets, Golf Capes, etc., for Ladies and Children, which at the reduced prices are rare chances to make money.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,

Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality
Lost Vigor
and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c. per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, **with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

NERVITA TABLETS

EXTRA STRENGTH
Immediate Results

(YELLOW LABEL)

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY
Clinton and Jackson Streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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CAPITAL A CENTURY OLD

Establishment of the Seat of Government at Washington Celebrated.

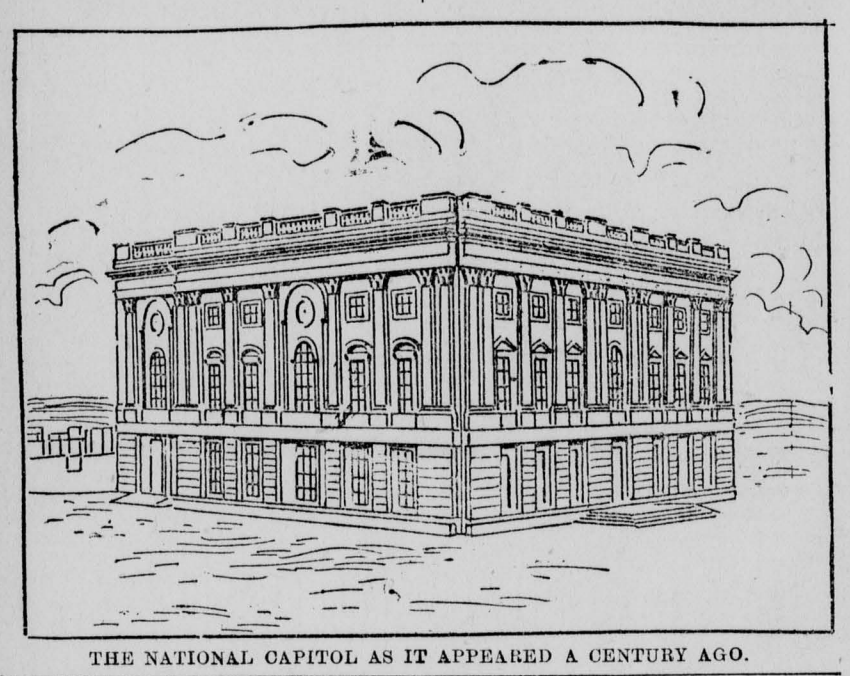
MILITARY PARADE AND REVIEW

President Opened the Celebration by a Reception at the White House — He Reviewed the Parade at the Capitol — Exercises in the Hall of the House — Many Governors Present—The Speakers

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The National Capital was in gala attire Wednesday for the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the seat of Federal Government at Washington. Business, public and private, was suspended, while the President and his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Federal judiciary, the Governors of many States, and a great concourse of citizens and visitors joined in the festivities of the day.

The British flag was given the place of honor in the decoration of the House of Representatives. A few hours later, before even many of the Congressmen had an opportunity to see it the Union Jack was covered with red, white and blue bunting by order of Speaker Henderson, who did not then know that the flags of all nations were used in other portions of the decorations. This is the first time that the British flag has been used either on the inside or outside of the Capitol since the Capitol itself was captured and burned by the British troops on August 25, 1814.

The exercises began with a reception at the White House by the President to the Governors of the States and Territories, ladies and members of their staffs. At 10.30 o'clock the President descended the west stairway, with Secretary Hay, followed by the other members of the Cabinet, except Attorney-General Griggs. To the strains of "My Country, 'tis of Thee" the reception began in the Red Parlor.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AS IT APPEARED A CENTURY AGO.

The Governors in attendance were Atkinson, West Virginia; Barnes, Oklahoma; Jones, Arkansas; Mount, Indiana; Thomas, Colorado; Tunnel, Delaware; Shaw, Iowa; Rollins, New Hampshire; Voorhees, New Jersey; Tyler, Virginia; Otero, New Mexico; F. Steuenberg, Idaho; Stone, Pennsylvania; Scofield, Wisconsin; Russell, North Carolina; Roosevelt, New York; Lee, South Dakota; Murphy, Arizona; Gregory, Rhode Island; Smith, Maryland; Crane, Massachusetts; Heard, Louisiana; Powers, Maine. Governor Stephens, of Missouri, was represented by Governor-elect Dockery, and Governor Stickney, of Vermont, was represented by Adjutant-General W. H. Gilmore.

Following the reception Colonel Bingham exhibited and explained his model of the proposed enlargement of the Executive Mansion. Of all the records of proposed extensions, that prepared under the supervision of the late Mrs. Harrison came nearest, he said, to fulfilling certain guiding principles. Mrs. Harrison's plan consists of buildings about the size of the present house, one on the east and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected to the present mansion by curved wings—the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds. This plan maintains the present openness to sun and air toward the south and southwest and preserves the beautiful view to the south. It leaves the present mansion unchanged.

Colonel Bingham was followed by H. B. F. Macfarland, President of the District Board of Commissioners, whose subject was "Development of the District of Columbia."

The speechmaking at the White House was ended with an address by Governor Shaw, of Iowa, on "Development of the States During the Nineteenth Century." He declared that the close of this century finds Americans the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated, the best churched, the most profitably employed and the happiest, because the most hopeful, of any people at any time or under any sky. The great public spectacle was the parade which escorted the President from the White House to the east front of the Capitol, where it passed him in review. At the head of the parade rode Lieutenant-General Miles. The military forces included artillery, cavalry, marines and sailors. The Fifth Cavalry acted as the immediate escort of the President.

They were assembled along the north curb of Pennsylvania avenue, fronting the White House, and as the President appeared the cavalry salute was given, and the troopers wheeled in column of platoons and swept down the avenues. With the President were members of his Cabinet, in carriages. Then came the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Vieing with the presidential party in the interest excited was the procession of Governors with staffs and military escorts. The Governors marched in the order of the admission of States to the Union. Following them came the Grand Army, Spanish war veterans, Old Guards and guests.

The parade moved down Pennsylvania avenue, and as it reached the Capitol it swung northward to C street and Delaware avenue to the broad plaza on the east front. The carriage of the President had moved ahead, the President taking position on the reviewing stand at the easterly entrance of the Capitol.

The review was followed by a gathering of the President and Cabinet, members of the Senate and House, and judges of the Supreme Court, in the hall of the House, where joint exercises were held. Speaker Henderson called the assemblage to order and Senator Frye presided.

The programme at the Capitol included the following addresses: "Transfer of the National Capitol from Philadelphia," by Representative Richardson; "Establishment of the Seat of Government at the District of Columbia," by Representative Sereno E. Payne; "History of the First Century of the National Capital," by Senator McComas; "The Future of the United States and Its Capital," by Senator Daniel, and a historical oration, by Senator Hoar.

The evening ceremonies included a reception to the Governors at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at which the President was present.

A handsome bronze medal was struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia in commemoration of the Centennial celebration. A copy of it in gold was presented to President McKinley. The Governors were presented with copies in bronze in special cases stamped with their names. On the obverse are the head of President John Adams and President William McKinley, and on the reverse the Capitol as it was in 1800, and is in 1900.

DECLARED DEAD BY COURT.

Now Dr. Franke, of Tennessee, Writes He is Alive and Prosperous.

Mattoon, Ill. (Special).—Dr. Franke, a prominent physician of Toms Creek, Tenn., has written telling his brother that he is alive and prosperous, although his relatives have mourned him as dead for seventeen years.

Twenty years ago John Franke was a rising young physician in Newton and a member of a wealthy family. He left to seek a new location, and, although his relatives sought tidings of him, none came. His father died, and in settling up the estate Franke was officially declared dead by a decree of the Circuit Court, and every one concluded that he was actually so. He assigns no reason for his action.

NATIVES AT GUAM REBUILDING.

Conditions on the Island Improve—Supplies Sent There.

Manila (By Cable).—The United States hospital ship Solace has arrived at Cavite from San Francisco. Her officers say the condition of affairs at the Island of Guam has considerably improved. Dwellings are being restored and the people are resuming their occupations, but the crops are practically all destroyed, though there is no immediate want.

The Solace left supplies there, and the Arethusa has taken a considerable quantity to Guam from Cavite. The reports as to the number of deaths are about unchanged.

Had a Birthday Party at 102.

Mrs. Ruth Curtis, 102 years old, celebrated her birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Huff, in Kennebunkport, Me., a few days ago. Mrs. Curtis enjoys almost perfect health.

TO PROBE BOOZ HAZING

The War Board and the House Committee to Act.

Report of Colonel Mills States Investigation Shows That the Cadet Was Not Maltreated.

Washington, D. C. (Special). — The House passed a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the death of Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Penn., who died recently, it is alleged, as a result of hazing received while a cadet in West Point. This course was taken over the head of the Military Committee, which reported in favor of allowing the War Department to conduct the inquiry.

The Speaker appointed the following members to constitute the commitee: Messrs. Marsh (Ill.), chairman; Wanger (Penn.), Smith (Iowa), Driggs, (N. Y.) and Clayton, (N. Y.)

Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has entered the broadest denial, based on an investigation made by himself, of the reported hazing. The Secretary of War has transmitted Colonel Mills's report to the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is accompanied with the statement that he has appointed a board consisting of Major-General Brooke, Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Clous to meet in West Point on December 15, or as soon as possible thereafter, to investigate not only the Booz case, but also the methods employed in the Academy to prevent hazing.

Colonel Mills says he had no personal knowledge of Booz, whose record at the Academy he submits to demonstrate there was no medical evidence of any mistreatment, but his resignation was attributed to weak eyes and a poor record in studies. Having carefully questioned cadets who were classmates of Booz, Colonel Mills finds the cadet had no trouble prior to August 6, 1898, when he had a fist fight, witnessed by six cadets, all of whom are now in the Academy.

Booz had replied to advice given by one of the cadets in a manner to incense them, hence the fight. Two classmates of Booz testify Booz invited them to attend the fight; that he went to it and engaged in it willingly, and in the beginning was the aggressor. All the cadets testify that the encounter was short, of little severity, and Booz was in no way injured or marked.

"In view of the above," says Colonel Mills, "I believe that the charge so often reiterated that 'Cadet Booze was dragged out and made to fight and was brutally wounded by an older and stronger cadet' is false and unfounded."

On the testimony of the cadets Colonel Mills also pronounces as absurd the charge that after the fight a fluid was poured down Booz's throat. Immediately following the encounter, according to Colonel Mills, Booz fell into the contempt of his fellow cadets, in consequence of a report that he had been guilty of an untruth in contradicting a report by a corporal of the guard, and also because he had shown little spirit in his fight.

GOV. BECKHAM INAUGURATED.

Ceremonies the Most Elaborate Seen in Kentucky For Many Years.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—Governor Beckham was inaugurated for a term of three years. The ceremonies were the most elaborate witnessed in this State in the present decade. When the inaugural procession reached the State Capitol the oath of office was administered to the Governor by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, and later the Governor reviewed the State troops.

GOVERNOR BECKHAM, OF KENTUCKY.

Governor Beckham, in his address, did not refer to the murder of William Goebel, but devoted himself entirely to State matters. He promised the State a clean and honest administration, and said it would be his policy to keep the State Guard in absolute subordination to the civil authority.

SMALLPOX SPREADS IN IOWA.

The Scourge Causes Alarm at Many Points in the State.

Grinnell, Iowa (Special).—The smallpox scourge which spread over Iowa last year has again broken out at several points in the western and northwestern parts of the State, and threatens to become more widely disseminated than before.

At the present time the disease is prevalent at many points. The medical authorities are enforcing the most stringent quarantine regulations in the infected districts.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, was reappointed an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

The law officer of the Postoffice Department decided that so-called bond investment schemes, as at present run, are inimical to the postal laws.

Senator Hanna, in a speech of more than two hours in the Senate, defended the Ship Subsidy bill.

General Isaac Khan, the new Minister of Persia to the United States, was formally received by President McKinley at the White House.

The body of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

Captain Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore, is to retire.

Disallowances amounting to $72,631 were made by the auditing division of the War Department in the accounts of expeditures by E. G. Rathbone, former Director of Posts in Cuba.

The Taft Commission passed an act authorizing General MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns in the Philippines, and appropriating $150,000 for their maintenance.

The Mayor, Assistant Mayor, Supervisor and Chief of Police of Batabano, Cuba, were indicted for complicity in the recent threatening demonstration against the Collector of Customs for not hauling down the customs flag on the anniversary of the massacre of the students.

From Iloilo, P. I., it is unofficially reported that the insurgents in that part of the island of Panay are swearing allegiance at the rate of 1000 a day.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor-General Davis, of Porto Rico, has gone to St. Thomas, D. W. I.

While the capture of supplies and the occupation of new points in the Philippines are numerous, those involving actual fighting comparatively are few.

Five of the smallest gunboats in the Navy—the Annapolis, the Vicksburg, the Frolic, the Wompatuck and the Piscataqua—were ordered to the Philippines to do patrol duty.

DOMESTIC.

Because thirty Indian children with measles are quarantined in a school at White Rock, Utah, the Indians threaten to burn the school, and troops are guarding it.

The total gold yield of the Far Northwest is estimated at $25,724,223.81, divided as follows: Klondike, $21,358,329.17; Nome, $4,365,894.61.

Theodore Wallert, who murdered his wife and four stepchildren, near Arlington, Minn., was sentenced to be hanged.

The present Michigan Legislature will not amend tax laws so that corporations shall be taxed on their actual cash value, as recommended by Governor Pingree.

The Baltimore Presbytery favors a revision of the Confession of Faith by a vote of 47 to 24.

The main building of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, was destroyed by fire with most of its contents. The loss was $100,000, with no insurance.

A convention in the interest of Statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory met at South McAllister, I. T.

Four men were killed by a gas explosion in the new railroad tunnel at Aspen, Wyo.

Edward Brown, a well-known horse owner, was killed by a railroad train at Latonia, Ky.

Judge Sneed, of Knoxville, decided that the anti-cigarette law in Tennessee is unconstitutional and void because of a technical defect.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, who was a sister of Andrew Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, was killed by a railroad train at Torresdale, Penn. She was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. Angeline Galiplau, aged 106 years, probably the oldest woman in Massachusetts, died at the home of her daughter in Northampton.

The battleship Iowa and the cruiser Philadelphia sailed from San Diego, Cal., for South American ports.

General Arthur F. Marsh, convicted of complicity in the Michigan State military frauds, paid the first $1000 of his $5000 fine.

FOREIGN.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejected a resolution calling on the Government to recall troops from China.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Breton denounced former Ministers of War and M. Meline, former Premier, for withholding justice from Dreyfus. M. Meline denied the charge.

In the German Reichstag Dr. Stecker, former Court Chaplain, said the Emperor of China had embraced Christianity.

A new Bulgarian Cabinet has been formed, with M. Ivantchoff as Premier.

At the request of the Netherlands the German Consul at Lorenzo Marques will take care of the Netherlands' interests during the absence of a Dutch Consul from that port.

The Colombian Government forces recaptured Port Tumaco, held by the rebels since spring.

The Sultan sent a quantity of cigarettes to the crew of the United States battleship Kentucky, at Smyrna, Turkey.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

51

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra....$	—	@	26
Firsts	24	@	25
Thirds to seconds.....	20	@	23
State dairy tubs, extra....	23	@	24
Imitation creamery	15	@	20
Factory, finest	—	@	15½
Low grades.....	12	@	13
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	11¼	@	11½
Small	11¾	@	12
Part skims,good to prime	6¾	@	7¼
Full skims.....	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy..	33	@	35
State and Penn.....	33	@	35
Western—Choice	28	@	29
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	—	@	2 50
Medium	—	@	2 25
Pea, choice...	2 15	@	2 17½
Red kidney, choice.....	2 35	@	2 40
White kidney, choice....	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye	—	@	2 40
Lima, Cal.....	3 57½	@	3 60
Green peas, bags.....	1 22½	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
King, per bbl.....	2 50	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl.....	1 50	@	3 50
Pears, Vicar, per box.....	1 25	@	1 75
Keifer, per bbl.....	1 25	@	2 50
Grapes, Concord, per bask.	10	@	12
Niagara, per basket.....	9	@	12
Catawba, per basket....	10	@	13
Cranberries, per bbl.....	8 00	@	10 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	9
Chickens, per lb.....	—	@	8
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	9
Ducks, per pair.....	45	@	70
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	16	@	18
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb.	8	@	9
Chickens, West., per lb....	5	@	10
Ducks, East. spring, per lb.	10	@	12
Geese, Western, per lb....	5	@	9½
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State—1900, choice, per lb..	20	@	21
1900, common to fair.....	15	@	17
Pacific coast—1900, choice.	19	@	19½
1899, common to fair....	8	@	11
Old odds.....	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	87½	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb..	82½	@	85
Straw, long rye.....	77½	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl..	1 25	@	1 75
State, per bbl.....	1 50	@	1 87
Sweets, per bbl.....	2 00	@	2 75
Onions—Orange Co.,per bag	1 50	@	4 00
Conn., red, per bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Conn., white, per bbl....	3 00	@	5 00
Cabbages, per 100.....	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	60	@	85
Tomatoes, per carrier.....	2 00	@	3 50
String beans, per basket...	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, per bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per crate.....	2 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, per bbl.....	2 00	@	3 50
Peppers, per carrier.....	1 00	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag.....	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, per bbl.....	1 00	@	6 00
Spinach, per bbl.....	65	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt....	3	@	7
Green peas, per basket....	2 50	@	4 50
Beets, per bbl.....	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents....	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth..	—	@	83¾
No. 2 red.....	—	@	78½
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	45½
Oats—No. 2 white.....	30½	@	31
Track mixed	26½	@	28
Rye—Western	56½	@	57
State	52	@	53
Lard, city	—	@	7.05c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed.....	7½	@	12
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	2 75	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	5 00	@	5 65
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb....	5 20	@	5 30
Country dressed	5	@	7½

TOBACCO.

Domestic cigar leaf is selling well, there being good demand at fair prices. Western tobacco continues very quiet, but firm. Havana tobacco is still in urgent demand. In Sumatra tobacco there is a fair amount of business doing at satisfactory prices.

COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE.

Agricultural Department Places It at 10,100,000 Bales For 1900-1901.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Statistician of the Agricultural Department reports 10,000,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1900-1901. The estimated yield, in pounds of lint cotton an acre, is as follows:

Virginia, 180; North Carolina, 199; South Carolina, 167; Georgia, 172; Florida, 133; Alabama, 151; Mississippi, 159; Louisiana, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318; Indian Territory, 289.

The acreage, after eliminating all land from which no crop whatever will be gathered, is estimated at 25,034,734.

SHIPBUILDING IN FIVE MONTHS.

495 Vessels of 149,963 Gross Tons Represent the Output.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered from June 30, 1900, to November 30, 1900, were 495, of 149,963 gross tons.

The principal items of the total are seven steel steamships on the Great Lakes (34,933 gross tons), and four smaller steel steamship (8456 gross tons, which could pass through the new Welland Canal), and one steel schooner barge (2790 tons).

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Our Nation's Needs—We Should Show More Gratitude to God For His Blessings — Our Lack of Appreciation of the Lord's Bounty.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage preaches a discourse of Christian patriotism, and shows the resources of our country, and predicts the time when all the world will have the same blessings. His two texts are, Revelations xxi, 13, "On the south three gates;" Psalm cxlvii, 20, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

Among the greatest needs of our country is more gratitude to God for the unparelleled prosperity bestowed upon us. One of my texts calls us to international comparison. What nation on all the planet has of late had such enlargement of commercial opportunity as is now opening before this nation? Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands brought into close contact with us, and through steamship subsidy and Nicaragua canal, which will surely be afforded by Congress, all the republics of South America will be brought into most active trade with the United States. "On the south three gates." While our next-door neighbors, the southern republics and neighboring colonies, imported from European countries 3000 miles away $675,000,000 worth of goods in a year, only $126,000,000 worth went from the United States—$126,000,000 out of $675,000,000, only one-fifth of the trade ours, European nations taking the four fingers and leaving us the poor thumb. Now all this is to be changed. There is nothing but a comparative ferry between the islands which have recently come under our protection, and only a ferry between us and Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Brazil, while there are raging seas and long voyages between them and Europe. By the mandate of the United States all that will be changed through new facilities of transportation. The Hispano-American congress, just closed at Madrid, will fail in its attempt to divert all the trade of South America from us to Europe.

In anticipation of what is sure to come I nail on the front door of this nation an advertisement:

Wanted—One hundred thousand men to build railroads through South America and the islands of the sea under our protection.

Wanted—A thousand telegraph operators.

Wanted—One hundred million dollars worth of dry goods from the great cities of the United States.

Wanted—All the clocks you can make at New Haven, and all the brains you can spare from Boston, and all the bells you can mold at Troy, and all the McCormick reapers you fashion at Chicago, and all the hams you can turn out at Cincinnati, and all the railroad iron you can send from Pittsburg, and all the statesmen that you can spare from Washington.

Wanted — Right away, wanted by new and swifter steamers, wanted by rail train, lawyers to plead our causes.

Wanted—Doctors to cure our sick.

Wanted—Ministers to evangelize our population.

Wanted — Professors to establish our universities.

"On the three south gates!" Yea, a thousand gates! South America and all the islands of the sea approximate are rightfully our commercial domain, and the Congress of the United States will see to it that we get what belongs to us.

And then tides of travel will be somewhat diverted from Europe to our islands at the south and to the land of the Aztecs. Much of the $125,000,000 yearly expended by Americans in Europe will be expended in southern exploration, in looking at some of the ruins of the forty-seven cities which Stephens found only a little way apart, and in walking through the great doorways and over the miracles of mosaic and along by the monumental glories of another civilization, and ancient America will with cold lips of stone kiss the warm lips of modern America, and to have seen the Andes and Popocatepetl will be deemed as important as to have seen the Alpine and Balkan ranges. And there will be fewer people spoiled by foreign travel and in our midst less of the poor and nauseating imitation of the French shrug and the intentional hesitancy of a brainless foreign swell. The fact is that many are made vain by European travel, and, though sensible when they embarked, they return with a collar and a cravat and a shoe and a coat and a pronunciation and a contempt for American institutions and the bend of the elbow that make one believe in evolution backward from man to ape. Of the many thousands who now cross the sea annually thousands will on pleasure and business visit southern lands, and so tourists and merchants and scientists and capitalists will all help in this national development. "On the south three gates." And what other nation has such openings for commercial enlargement as ours?

Again, in this international comparison notice the happy condition of our country as compared with most countries. Russia under the shadow of the dreadful illness of her great and good emperor, who now more than any man in all the world represents "peace on earth, good will to men," and whose empress, near the most solemn hour that ever comes to a woman's soul, is anxious for him to whom she has given hand and heart, not for political reasons, but through old-fashioned love such as blesses our humbler dwellings; India, under the agonies of a famine which though somewhat lifted has filled hundreds of thousands of graves and thrown millions into orphanage; Austria only waiting for her genial Francis Joseph to die so as to let Hungary rise in rebellion and make the palace of Vienna quake with insurrection; Spain in Carlist revolution and pauperized as seldom any nation has been pauperized; Italy under the horrors of her king's assassination; China shuddering with a fear of dismemberment, her capital in possession of foreign nations. After a review of the conditions in other lands can you find a more appropriate utterance in regard to our country than the exclamation of the text, "He hath not dealt so with any nation?"

Compare the autumnal report of harvests in America this year and the harvests abroad. Last summer I crossed the continent of Europe twice, and I saw no such harvests as are spoken of in this statement. Hear it, all you men and women who want everybody to have enough to eat and wear. I have to tell you that the corn crop of our country this year is one of the four largest crops on record, 2,105,000,000 bushels. The cotton crop, though smaller than at some times, will on that account bring bigger prices, and so cotton planters of the South are prosperous. The wheat fields have provided bread enough and to spare. The potato crop one of the five largest crops on record, 211,000,000 bushels. Twenty-two million two hundred thousand swine slain, and yet so many hogs left?

But now I give you the comparative exports and imports, which tell the story of national prosperity as nothing else can. Excess of exports over imports, $544,400,000. Now, let all pessimists hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth, while all grateful souls fill the churches with doxology. Notice also that while other countries are at their wits' ends as to their finances this nation has money to lend. "Germany, we are glad to see you in Wall street. If you must borrow money we have it all ready. How much will you have? Russia, we also welcome you into our money markets. Give us good collateral. Meanwhile, Denmark, will you please accept our offer of $3,000,000 for the island of St. Thomas?" My hearers, there is no nation on earth with such healthy condition of finances. We wickedly waste an awful amount of money in this country, but some one has said it is easier to manage a surplus than a deficit.

Besides all this, not a disturbance from St. Lawrence River to Key West or from Highlands of New Jersey to Golden Horn of the Pacific. Sectional controversies ended. The North and South brought into complete accord by the Spanish war, which put the Lees and the Grants on the same side, Vermonters and Georgians in the same brigade. And since our Civil War we are all mixed up. Southern men have married Northern wives, and Northern men have married Southern wives, and your children are half Mississippian and half New Englander, and to make another division between the North and the South possible you would have to do with your child as Solomon proposed with the child brought before him for judgment—divide it with the sword, giving half to the North and half to the South. No; there is nothing so hard to split as a cradle. In other lands there is compulsory marriage of royal families, some bright princess compelled to marry some disagreeable foreign dignitary in order to keep the balance of political power in Europe, the ill-matched pair fighting out on a small scale that which would have been an international contest, sometimes the husband having the balance of power and sometimes the wife.

If there is anything that stirs my admiration it is a man without any education himself sending his sons to college, and without any opportunity for luxury himself resolved that though he shall have it hard all the days of his life his children shall have a good start.

And I tell you that though some of our people may have great commercial struggles there is going to be a great opening for their sons and daughters as they come on to take their places in the world.

Continuing this international comparison I have to say to you that we have a better climate than is to be found in any other nation. We do not suffer from anything like the Scotch mists or the English fogs or the Russian ice blasts or the typhus of Southern Europe or the Asiatic cholera. Epidemics in America are exceptional, very exceptional. Plenty of wood and coal to make a roaring fire midwinter. Easy access to seabeach or mountain top when the ardors of summer come down, Michigan wheat for the bread, Long Island corn for the meal, Carolina rice for the queo. of puddings, Louisiana sugar to sweeten our beverages, Georgia cotton to keep us warm, in our hand all products and all climates. Are your nerves weak? Go north. Is your throat delicate? Go south. Do you feel crowded and want more room? Go west.

Up along the walls and through the doors were pushed hands that snatched down all they could reach and hurled it into the abyss of flame beneath. The windows of the tower would light up for a minute with a wild glare and then darken, as though fiends with streaming locks of fire had come out to gaze on in laughing mockery of all human attempts and then sunk again into their native darkness.

The roofs began here and there to blossom in wreaths and vines of flame. Up and down the pillars ran serpents of fire. Out from the windows great arms and fingers of flames were extended, as though destroyed spirits were begging for deliverance. The tower put on a coronet of flame and staggered and fell, the sparks flying, the firemen escaping, the terror accumulating.

Books, maps, rare correspondence, autographs of kings, costly diagrams burned to cinder or scattered for many a rood upon the wild wind to be picked up by the excited multitude. Oh, it seemed like some great funeral pile in which the wealth and glory of our land had leaped to burn with its consuming treasures. The heavens were blackened with whirlwinds of smoke, through which shot the long red shafts of calamity.

Destruction waved its fiery banner from the remaining towers, and in the thunder of falling beams and in the roaring surge of billowing fire I heard the spirits of ruin and desolation and woe clapping their hands and shouting, "Aha! aha!"

I turned and looked upon the white dome of yonder capitol, which rose through the frosty air as imposing as though all the white marble of the earth had come to resurrection and stood before us, reminding one of the great white throne of heaven. There it stood, unmoved by the terrors which that day had been kindled before it. No tremor in its majestic columns, no flush of excitement in its veins of marble. Column and capital and dome built to endure until the world itself shatters in the convulsions of the last earthquake. Oh, what a contrast between the smoking ruin on the one hand and that gorgeous white dream of architecture on the other! Well, the day speeds on when the grandest achievement of man will be consumed and the world will blaze. Down will go galleries of art and thrones of royalty and the hurricane of God's power will scatter even the ashes of consumed greatness and glory. Not one tower left, not one city unconsumed, not one scene of grandeur to relieve the desolation. Forests dismasted, seas licked up, continents sunk, hemispheres annihilated. Oh, the roar and thundering crash of that last conflagration! But from that ruin of a blazing earth we shall look up to see the temple of liberty and justice rising through the ages, white and pure and grand, unscarred and unshaken. Founded on the eternal rock and swelling into domes of infinitude and glory in which the hallelujahs of heaven have their reverberation. No flame of human hate shall blacken its walls. No thunder of infernal wrath shall rock its foundations. By the upheld torches of burning worlds we shall read it on column and architrave and throne of eternal dominion. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but truth and liberty and justice shall never pass away."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 23.

Subject: Christmas Lesson, Matt. ii., 1-11 — Golden Text: II. Cor. ix., 15 — Memory Verses, 4-6 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "When Jesus was born." The date of the birth of Christ is uncertain, but the generally accepted date is December 25, B. C. 5. He was born four years before the time from which we count His birth in our common reckoning. "In Bethlehem of Judea." To distinguish it from Bethlehem in Galilee, mentioned in Joshua 19:15. "In the days of Herod." Herod the Great. He was an Edomite, and, although a proselyte to the Jewish religion, was notorious for his wickedness and cruelty. He reigned thirty-seven years in Judea, and died a few months after the birth of Christ. "Wise men." Or magi. Much learned and interesting discussion has arisen with respect to the "wise men" and the "star." Augustine and Chrysostom say there were twelve magi, but the common belief is that there were but three. "From the East." Perhaps from Media or Persia, or, possibly, from Arabia.

2. "King of the Jews." There was at this time a general expectation throughout the East that one would be born in Judea who should possess universal dominion. This was a title unknown to the earlier history of Israel and applied to no one except the Messiah. It reappears in the inscription over the cross. "His star." Many interpreters, especially those who seek to eliminate the supernatural, explain the "star," or "sidereal appearance," by a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, which occurred in May, B. C. 7, and again in December with Mars added. It is, however, much more in harmony with all the facts to believe that the star which attracted the attention of the magi, was supernatural. "In the East." In the country east of Palestine, from whence they came. "To worship Him." God had influenced these wise men to take this journey to find and pay their homage to the Saviour.

3. "Had heard these things." The magi had created no small stir by their inquiries, which immediately attracted the attention of the king. "Was troubled." Herod, now sunk into the jealous decrepitude of his savage old age, was residing in his new palace on Zion, when, half maddened as he was already by the crimes of his past career, he was thrown into a fresh paroxysm of alarm and anxiety by the visit of these magi, bearing the strange intelligence that they had come to worship a new-born king. Herod feared a rival. "All Jerusalem with him." Fearing that he would make this an occasion of renewing his acts of bloodshed.

4. "The chief priests." This expression probably comprehends the acting high priest and his deputy. "Scribes." The scribes were the learned interpreters of the Mosaic law, and the collectors of the traditions of the elders. Many of them were Pharisees. "Demanded of them." Because they would be most likely to know. "Where the Christ should be born" (R. V.) The wise men had said nothing about the Christ or the Messiah, but only about the King of the Jews. But Herod saw that this king must be the expected Messiah.

5. "By the prophet." Micah 5: 2. Matthew does not quote the exact words found in Micah, but the sense is given. They did not need to take a long time to search out the answer to Herod's question, for it was an accepted truth that the Messiah must come from Bethlehem.

6. "Thou Bethlehem." Bethlehem signifies the house of bread, the fittest place for Him to be born in whom is the true bread which came down from heaven. "Art in no wise least" (R. V.) Micah says, "Though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall He come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel." "The princes." "The thousands." Micah 5: 2. The tribe had been subdivided into thousands, and over each subdivision there was a chieftain or prince. "A governor." To control and rule. "Which shall be shepherd" (R. V.) To feed and care for, as a shepherd his flock.

7. "Privily called the wise men." He desired to keep the time of his birth as secret as possible lest the Jews, who hated him, should take occasion to rebel. A short time before this 6000 Pharisees had refused to take the oath of allegiance to him. "Inquired of them diligently." Learned of them carefully. (R. V.)

8. "He sent them." He assumed control, but they followed the directions of the Lord. "Search diligently." Herod was honest in making this charge to them; he greatly desired to receive definite word concerning the new King. "And worship Him also." What hypocrisy! He only wished to find out the Child in order to murder It (vs. 13, 16); he was crafty and subtle, saying one thing and meaning another. But God did not permit him to carry out his purpose. The wise men, warned of God in a dream, returned another way, and Joseph, warned in the same manner, took the young Child and Its mother and fled to Egypt.

9. "The star—went before them." The same star which they had seen in their own country now again appears. The star had disappeared for a time, and this led them to inquire in Jerusalem for the young King whom they sought. Extraordinary helps are not to be expected where ordinary means are to be had, but now they had traced the matter as far as they could, and were at a loss what to do. But they believed God, and He who had led them thus far still continued to direct their steps. "Stood over." This should settle the matter that the star was supernatural. We will honor God by believing His word. The star pointed out the very house.

10. "They rejoiced." The Greek is very emphatic. They rejoiced exceedingly, because they saw they were about to find the child, and because they had such unmistakable proof of being in divine order.

11. "Into the house." They had left the stable that they were forced to temporarily occupy at the time of Christ's birth (Luke 2: 7), and were living in a house. "Fell down." They prostrated themselves before Him according to the Eastern custom. "Gifts." The people of the East did not approach into the presence of kings without bringing them presents. The custom still prevails in many places. "Gold," etc. Gold would always be useful, while frankincense and myrrh were prized for their delicious fragrance.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Wanderer Finds Parents Dead.

Mourned as dead for many years John Ward has returned to his old home in the Little Cove Mountains, to visit his parents, only to find that both had died during his absence. Twenty-two years ago, when a lad, he suddenly disappeared. He never wrote to notify people there of his whereabouts. Years ago his aged parents received word that a John Ward was killed in a railroad wreck near Baltimore, Md., and they believed the victim to be their son. His untimely death weighed heavily on them, and they both died not long afterward. Ward during his absence worked in different parts of the West, and is now engaged in mining in Riverton, Ill.

Trespass Suit in Killing Case.

A new trial was refused for Isaac Long, the North Cornwall Township farmer, who was convicted of involuntary manslaughter. Long had killed John Becker, his former hired man, by shooting him as he was fleeing from the Long farmhouse, which he had forcibly entered, Long believed, for robbery. The case will be taken to the Superior Court. Ten thousand dollars' damages are asked by Becker's parents in an action in trespass brought against Long.

Dog Got Help For His Master.

While Elmer Wissinger, of Dale, was hunting in Somerset County, he accidentally shot himself in the foot with his rifle. His faithful dog, realizing his helplessness, ran three miles to a farmhouse and howled until the farmer was convinced something was wrong. Following the dog he found the wounded lad in the forest and conveyed him home. Wissinger had bled considerably, and might have died had not his dog brought aid.

Highest Peak in the State.

E. Matley, a civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has found that the Big Bald Knob, in the Alleghenies, on the boundary between Somerset and Bedford Counties, is the highest peak in Pennsylvania, it being 3007 feet above the sea level. Until Mr. Matley's recent survey, the highest known point in Pennsylvania was near Lutherburg, Clearfield County, where a peak reaches the elevation of 2780 feet.

Father Rescues Kidnapped Son.

A six-year-old son of H. C. Tubal, residing near Aaronsburg, was kidnapped by two men and taken into the Brush Mountain. When the boy's absence was discovered and a search proved fruitless, the father armed himself and entered the woods. He saw two men some distance ahead, and told them to stop or he would shoot. They dropped the boy, whom they were carrying, and ran away.

Poisoned by Brazilian Hides.

Bert Havens died at Westfield, Tioga County, from anthrax poisoning. He was ill only four days. Havens was an employe of the tannery at Westfield, and it is said that while engaged at handling a consignment of Brazilian hides became inoculated with the anthrax germs. His neck became terribly swollen, as did most of his body, and he died after suffering indescribable torture.

Bucks County Property Valuations.

The report of the triennial assessment of Bucks County for 1900 shows that the aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes is $37,882,697; value of personal property, etc., liable for State tax, $9,836,784; value of taxable real estate, $33,598,559; value of real estate exempt from taxation, $3,273,540.

Monument to Woman at Gettysburg.

The Women's Relief Corps, of Iowa, has arranged to erect a monument at Gettysburg in honor of Jennie Wade, the only woman killed in the battle of Gettysburg. The monument will be erected in the spring, and will be dedicated on July 3, 1901, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle.

Blew Up Postoffice Safe.

The postoffice in Meyersdale was robbed a few days ago. The burglars blew open the safe and obtained several thousand dollars. They stole a horse and buggy and made their escape.

Died After Hearing Bad News.

The sudden death of John McGettigan was such a shock to his son, Jas. P. McGettigan, proprietor of the Colonnade Hotel, at Bethlehem, that the latter died of apoplexy.

All Through the State.

Spring City and Royersford are overrun with tramps.

Ground has been broken for a firemen's hall at Freesport.

The new electric light plant at Wycombe has been put into operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Sumneytown, have been married fifty-four years.

The county jail at Allentown is overcrowded, and an addition to it is needed.

Burglars at the residence of Harry Bond, of Tamaqua, secured $100 worth of booty.

Held up by highwaymen, Arthur Derr, of Limerick, alleges that he was robbed of $190.

Eleven cows afflicted with tuberculocis were killed on the farm of Granville Holman, at Kimberton.

A grain of corn lodging in her windpipe, the two-year-old daughter of Charles Newberry, of Farrandsville, choked to death.

PERISH IN A SCHOOL FIRE

Flames Destroy the State Normal Institution in Fredonia, N. Y.

The Dead Are Six Young Women Students and the Janitor — Many Have Narrow Escapes.

Fredonia, N. Y. (Special).—Fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed the State Normal School building at 6 o'clock a. m. One hundred young women students were asleep in the building, and six of them, as well as Phineas J. Morris, the aged janitor, perished in the flames. Many of the girls had hairbreadth escapes. The dead are:

Miss Mabel Fizzell, of Bradford, Penn., formerly of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Miss Eliza Hathaway, of Delhi, Delaware County; Miss Inez Jones, of Busti, Chautauqua County; Phineas J Morris, the janitor; Miss Cora Storms, of Ellington, Chautauqua County; Miss Ruth Thomas, of Pike, Wyoming County, and Miss May Williams, of near Delhi, Chautauqua County.

The young women occupied rooms on the third floor of the building in company with a matron. Those who succeeded in escaping did so by descending the fire escapes.

To account for the origin of the fire puzzles the local Board of Managers, as there was no furnace in the building, the heat being piped from a boiler two blocks away. The fire started in the private room of Janitor Morris, and was discovered by Charles Gibbs, assistant janitor, who notified Morris, and then ran to the fire alarm station, a block away. Morris evidently lost his life while fighting the blaze. Miss Fizzell was seen on the fire escape, and turned back into the burning building to save a diamond ring. The others who perished were suffocated, being unable to find the fire escapes.

Principal Palmer estimates the property loss at $200,000, with $93,000 insurance. Nothing was saved from the building, not even the personal effects of the young women or the records of the school.

School has been adjourned until January 3, when classes will meet in the halls and churches of the village. Plans for a new and larger structure are already under way. The Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation.

CANAL TREATY AMENDED.

The Senate Votes to Change the Hay-Pauncefote Agreement.

Washington, D. C. (Special). — According to agreement the Senate voted on the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty Thursday at 3 o'clock. It was adopted, yeas 65, nays 17. The negative votes were as follows: Baird, Beveridge, Frye, Foster, Hansbrough, Lindsay, Mason, McCumber, McEnery, McBride, Morgan, Money, Stewart, Tillman, Wellington, Wolcott and Gallinger.

The committee amendment which was adopted is a provision to be inserted after Section 5 of Article 2 of the treaty, and is as follows:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

DEATH PENALTY NOT ENFORCED.

Forty Men in Kansas Not Hanged Because Warrants Have Not Been Signed.

Chicago (Special).—There are in the Kansas State penitentiary at Leavenworth forty men under sentence of death who have not been hanged because for years no Governor has been willing to sign the death warrants required by law. In view of these facts Governor Stanley has recently instituted an investigation of the entire subject of capital punishment and its relation to mob law in the several States of the Union. He has intimated that if his investigation indicates that the abolition of capital punishment has a tendency to increase lynch law he will recommend the enactment of a law enforcing the death penalty in Kansas, with a provision requiring the Sheriffs to carry out the sentence without a death warrant signed by the Governor.

GOT $10 WEEK; STOLE $18,000.

Courts After Clerk Who Swindled Income by Embezzlement.

New York City (Special). — Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, on the application of the Weehawken Wharf Company, issued an attachment against Allerton Merritt, in an action brought against him for the recovery of $18,000, which is alleged he embezzled from the plaintiff corporation, for which he was bookkeeper at a salary of $10 a week.

POSTMASTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Major A. C. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, Penn., Found Dead in His Office.

Lancaster, Penn. (Special). — Major A. C. Reinoehl, postmaster of this city and a prominent member of the Lancaster bar, was found dead in his office, having committed suicide.

The gas jets were turned on full, and the crack under the door was stopped up by his coat, while cushions did similar duty at the windows. Financial troubles are ascribed as the cause.

GOOD WORK IS COMMENDED

State Dairy Union Indorses Governor Stone's Crusade Against Oleo.

BITTER PARTISANS ARE REBUKED

Insurgent Corruption Fund the Last Hope of the Opponents of the Reelection of Colonel M. S. Quay to the United States Senate.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—A complete and emphatic rebuke was administered to the insurgents and their newspaper combine by the state convention of the Pennsylvania State Dairy union assembled at Corry, Pa., last week. The administration of Governor Stone has been the subject of malicious attacks by men and newspapers seeking to tear down the Republican organization for their selfish purposes. Every farmer and dairyman in Pennsylvania knows that under Governor Stone's administration the illicit traffic in oleo has been the subject of a determined crusade. Many arrests have been made and convictions in court have followed. Despite these facts a small coterie of men identified with the state grange, who are engaged in factional politics, most of them being Democrats, have sought to misrepresent the state administration.

The Pennsylvania State Dairy union is composed of men who do not allow politics to interfere with their ideas of fairness and honor. At their convention at Corry these resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Dairy union heartily indorses the efforts of the dairy and food commissioner to enforce the laws of Pennsylvania in relation to the illegal sale of oleomargarine;

"Whereas, We recognize the inadequacy of the penal provisions of the present oleomargarine law, to secure proper enforcement of the same,

"Resolved, That we instruct the executive committee of this organization to confer with the secretary of agriculture for the recommendation of such additional legislation as shall enable the pure food commissioner to effectively enforce the laws in relation to the sale of oleomargarine."

The above resolutions were presented by the board of managers of the Dairy union, with their unanimous recommendation, after having made full investigation into the work of the dairy and food division of the department of agriculture during the year. A full and detailed statement was made by Secretary Hamilton, of the department of agriculture, before the general meeting of the Dairy union, after which the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

This indorsement of the work of the agricultural department during the past year, in its efforts to suppress the oleomargarine trade, comes with special force, since the Dairy union not only represents the entire dairy industry of Pennsylvania, but also because the present law was framed by them, and it was through their efforts that it was passed by the legislature of 1899.

The statement of Secretary Hamilton, showing what has been done and the difficulties that lie in the way of the proper enforcement of the law, convinced the entire membership of the Dairy union that the present law was defective in several important respects, and that the department of agriculture had done all that was possible, under existing conditions, to enforce it.

Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton recommended that the law be modified so as to permit the agents of the department to enter places of business, make inspection of their stock, and if goods are found which are suspected of being adulterated the agent shall have power to demand samples for analysis. This amendment to the present law will greatly simplify its workings and make it possible for the department to enforce its provisions, without having to subject its agents to the humiliation of disguising themselves and resorting to questionable methods in order to secure samples of suspected goods.

The executive committee of the Dairy union were instructed to confer with the secretary of agriculture, with a view of preparing a bill that will remedy the defects of the present law, for submission to the legislature at its coming session.

INSURGENT CORRUPTION FUND.

The outcome of the canvass for the election of a United States senator is attracting widespread attention. While those familiar with the inside workings are satisfied there is no doubt about the re-election of Col. Quay, the insurgents are working night and day to keep him from getting enough votes to elect, and thus throw the legislature into another deadlock.

The money resources of the insurgents seem to be still plentiful, judging from the character of the campaign they are still carrying on throughout the state. Agents are on the go constantly, working upon doubtful members, and particularly seeking to get Democrats to sign papers pledging themselves to act with the insurgents in the organization of the house. These men are not to be regarded as working for nothing, nor is it to be assumed by any practical politician that they have no hope of large rewards in the event of their "landing" one or more Democratic members. What inducement they are offering, if any, has yet to be revealed, but it is more than probable that the methods of these emissaries will sooner or later become the subject of public scandal, and that those who play with fire are apt to be severely burnt before they are through with their nefarious work.

To cover up their tracks the insurgents are putting out through their newspapers the same old stories that were retailed by them during the deadlock of the last session, that the friends of Col. Quay hope to get Democratic votes through the use of money.

The same methods of intimidation and blackmail are being employed to drive Democrats into the Flinn insurgent pen and afterward lead them as so many sheep in any direction that Flinn and Martin may determine.

IGNORING GUFFEY.

Through promise or expectation of getting place in the event of Bryan's election, not a few Democrats implicitly obeyed Guffey in the last combination which the Democrats made with the insurgents. Guffey has now nothing in the way of patronage to hold up for the Democratic members. They are all in a position to think and act for themselves, and they are evidently going to do that very thing.

Many of them have legislation needed by their respective localities, which they want to have passed at this session of the legislature, and they recognize the fact that in order to get the votes to pass their bills they must act judiciously, and not blindly follow the directions of Col. Guffey or any one else.

The regular Republicans will unquestionably control the appointments of the committees of both the senate and the house, and the Democrats who want to be potential in this session of the general assembly will not necessarily antagonize the men who can help them to get through what legislation they may desire for their respective districts or consituencies.

For these and other reasons Guffey finds it impossible to get the names of many Democrats to any pledge to act with the insurgents.

The belief that Col. Quay will be elected upon the first ballot is growing among members of the legislature who have heretofore been in doubt, and with this feeling abroad the insurgents and their Democratic allies will soon find that they will cut a very small figure at Harrisburg this winter.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 23—Ugament by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC. —The glory of Christ. — John i, 1-14. (Christmas service.)

The prologue of John's gospel reminds us of the opening chapter of Genesis, in which the creation of the world is described. It is fitting and appropriate that it should be so. The birth of the Saviour may well be introduced in the same language as the beginning of the creation. The prologue begins with a reference to the eternal existence of the Creator; it ends with a reference to His glory—"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father) full of grace and truth." This glory of Christ, manifested so signally at His incarnation, forms a worthy subject for our contemplation and study at this Christmas meeting.

1. The glory of Christ was a personal glory. "We beheld His glory." The only begotten Son of God would possess in Himself great glory, and this glory was not only particularly manifested at the time of His birth, but all through His life "glory shone around" in His words, in His works and in His life and character. It was the glory of Christ, the Son, that was seen in the Old Testament dispensation. God, the Father, is invisible to man in this life. "There shall no man," says God, "see Me and live." It was therefore the glory of the Son which appeared at the burning bush, in the pillar of fire, on Mount Sinai and at the dedication of the tabernacle and the temple. Not only here, but in heaven, Christ has a personal glory, as John saw in his vision on the island of Patmos. To him was and will be ascribed, "Blessing and honor and glory and power." And so to Christ, the Son, should we ascribe glory and honor by our words and in our lives.

2. The glory of Christ was also the glory of the Father. Christ has a glory Himself, but also a glory with the Father. One of His missions in this life was to reveal the Father. In Christ "God was manifest in the flesh." "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." He came as "the brightness of the Father's glory and express image of His person," and therefore manifested in His life the glory of God the Father. It was a veiled glory, to be sure, and yet it was a truly divine glory, and it should inspire in us a strong desire and earnest purpose to witness the unveiled glory of God, to see Him face to face and to behold His glory from the viewpoint of His throne in heaven. Not only Christ, but nature, reveals the glory of God. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." As a part of Christ, as a part of nature, we also should in our words and lives set forth the glory of God.

3. The glory of Christ was a visible glory. "We beheld His glory." John beheld it, looked intently and earnestly upon it, and none had better opportunities than John to do so. He saw the glory of His words and works, His glory on the Mount of Transfiguration, and had the great privilege of a vision of His glory as it appears around the throne of God. But we also may behold the glory of Christ. In the gospels we may see His glory as manifested upon the earth, by the eye of faith we may have visions of His heavenly glory, and if we are faithful and true to Him in this life we may abide in the presence of Him and His glory forever. Let us glorify Christ here in order that we may behold His glory in the life to come.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

The prayer meeting should arrange a special Christmas service. A Christmas song service expressing the glory of Christ would be very appropriate.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. xl, 1-5; Math. ii, 1-12; xvii, 1-9; xxi, 1-11; Luke ii, 1-20; John ii, 1-11; xi, 38-45; xxi, 1-11; Heb. i, 1-3; II Pet. i, 17; Rev. v, 1-14; xv, 3, 4.

Missing the Mark.

There is, moreover, a mark which vastly transcends these petty bylaws and "do's" and "don'ts" of men, though it may include some of them, and that is the law of Sinaitic holiness, the pure prescription of the absolutely righteous commandment of Jehovah. When now it is man's little mark that is missed, we call it "bad form" or a "great mistake" or perhaps a misdemeanor, which is the word of the statute books. But when it is God's great mark of holiness that is missed there is no term for it but that little, awful monosyllable "sin," compact with infinite terrors, fraught with endless consequences, which is the word of the Bible. Sin brings in the idea of a wrong committed against God, of an offense which is not a contempt of court in the earthly sense, but which strikes at heaven, a crime against the Creator, a failure to attain the goal of that perfection on which God rightfully insists.—Observer.

Christ the Greatest Missionary.

Christ was the greatest missionary because He did not wait for the great occasions, but made such use of the little opportunities as to make them great.

He was the greatest missionary because He gave Himself most completely to His work.

He was the greatest missionary because in His strength alone all other missionaries labor.

He was the greatest missionary because He furnished the source, the object and the inspiration of all missionary work.—C. E. Manual.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

Our Holiday Display

THIS YEAR finds us better prepared than ever before to retain the pre-eminence we have held for years past in catering to the wants of Holiday Shoppers. From now until Christmas you will find this store a centre of activity, where hundreds, yes, we might almost say thousands, of people will come to do their Christmas buying for fathers, sons, brothers, (or some other fellow's brother) in fact for the entire male sex. We have planned to do a tremendous holiday business. Nowhere else in town will you find such a vast assortment or such low prices on good, up-to-date merchandise as we offer you.

You Can't Put the Ocean in a Tea Cup

—AND—

We Can't Put a Complete List of Holiday Goods in an Advertising Space.

Come and see the goods, learn the prices and find that your means are sufficient to supply your wants in our line.

Men's Clothing is Always an Acceptable Christmas Gift.

We can supply your wants in this line at reasonable prices.

MEN'S SUITS OR OVERCOATS FROM $5.00 to $20.00.

Men's Trousers from 75 cents to $6.00.

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It will please him better than an expensive toy.

Suits from $1.00 to $7.00;

Overcoats from $2.50 to $12.00.

See Our Display Windows for Useful Presents, and Our Windows are only an Inkling to what You'll Find inside the Store.

Sweaters, 50 cents to $4.00.
Underwear, 25 cents to $2.00.
Mufflers, 25 cents to $2.00.
Umbrellas, 50 cents to $7.50.
Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to $1.25.
Way's Mufflets, made of same materials as sweaters, all shades, also stripes, 50 cents to $1.00.

Neckwear, all styles, 25 and 50 cts.
Gloves, lined or unlined, 25 cents to $2.00.
Night Shirts, 50 cents to $2.00.
Hats, 50 cents to $3.50.
Cardigan Jackets, $1.00 to $3.00.
Hosiery, 5 cents to 50 cents.

Caps, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Satchels, 50 cents to $12.50.
Suit Cases, $1.75 to $10.00.
Trunks, $2.25 to $12.00.
Bath Robes, $3.00 to $6.00.
House Coats, or Smoking Jackets, $3.00 to $8.50, and we have a beautiful line. Come and see them.

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Cassville, Pa.